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RUF
HAIGHT EDDY
SUMNER HATCH
AND
ALLIED FAMILIES

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL



A Private Publication Compiled and Printed for

ALPHA H. RUF

BY

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DEDICATION

In Memory of her Husband

Frank Aloysius Ruf

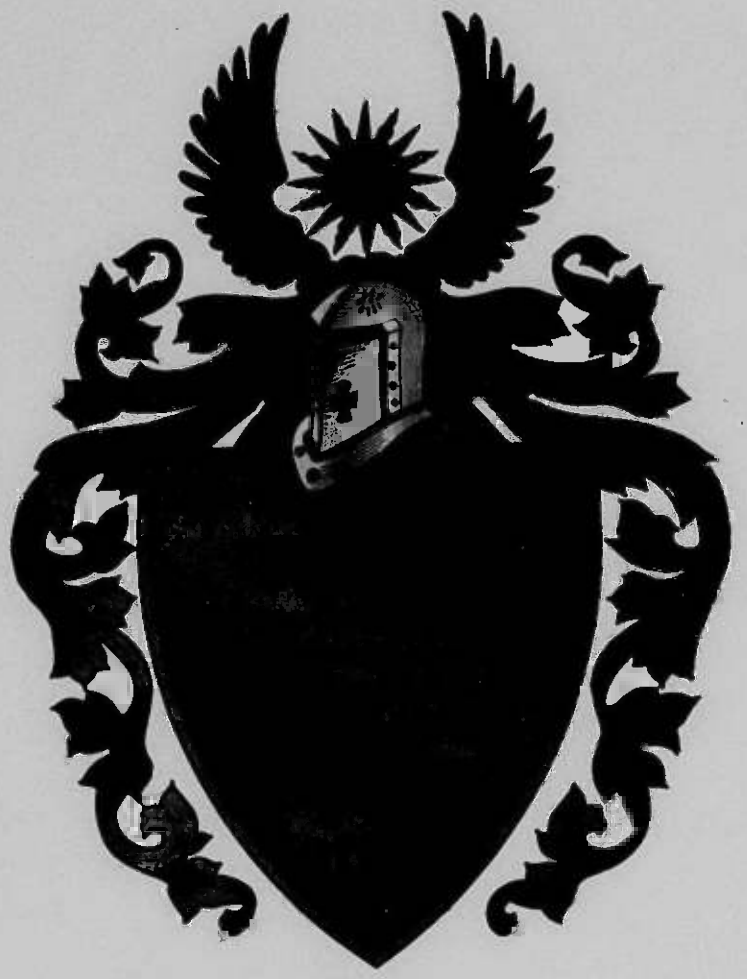
Whose life was rich in the esteem
of his fellows, the devotion of those
closest to him, and the material
rewards of successful endeavor,
and of
Her Parents
William Thomas Haight
and
Harty Caroline (Eddy) Haight
And in tribute to her notable colonial
ancestry, of sturdy pioneer spirit
this volumn is dedicated
by
Alpha Haight Ruf

Contents

	Page
Ruf	1
Haight (Line One)	8
Plantz	17
Eddy (Line One)	19
Sumner	28
Hall	36
Hatch	42
Haight (Line Two)	50
Hitchcock	53
Ross	58
Parmelee	61
Fish	68
Titus	72
Washburn	77
Estabrook	81
Bullock	83
Ingraham	88
Downer	90
Bishop	94
Grafton	97

CONTENTS

	Page
Hobart	100
Knight	104
Hunt	106
Webster	110
Hosmer	114
Harris	117
Clement	120
West	122
Franklin	124
Royce	126
Lathrop	129
Parker	136
Eddy (Line Two)	139
Rowley	141
Palmer	144
Doggett	148
Stowers	151
Hull	154
Munson	159
Merriman	164
Beecher	167
Roberts	172



Ruf
(Rueff)

Symbolic:

The color of the shield is blue, which in heraldry stands for loyalty, truth and devotion.

The bend represents the sash, which in ancient times was worn across the shoulder and over the armour by officials of rank at certain court functions.

The sun stands for brilliancy, fame and happy conditions. In heraldry it is depicted with straight and with wavy rays. The straight rays indicate light, and wavy rays, heat, symbolizing a man of wisdom and knowledge, and a generous, warm-hearted disposition.

The two wings denote that the ancestor was an aspiring genius and rose in the world by meritorious and valorous deeds.

RUF (RUEFF) ARMS

Arms—Azure, a bend between two suns in their splendor or.
Crest—Between a pair of wings displayed azure, a sun in its splendor or.
Mantling—Azure and or. (Siebmacher: "Wappenbuch.")

Ruf

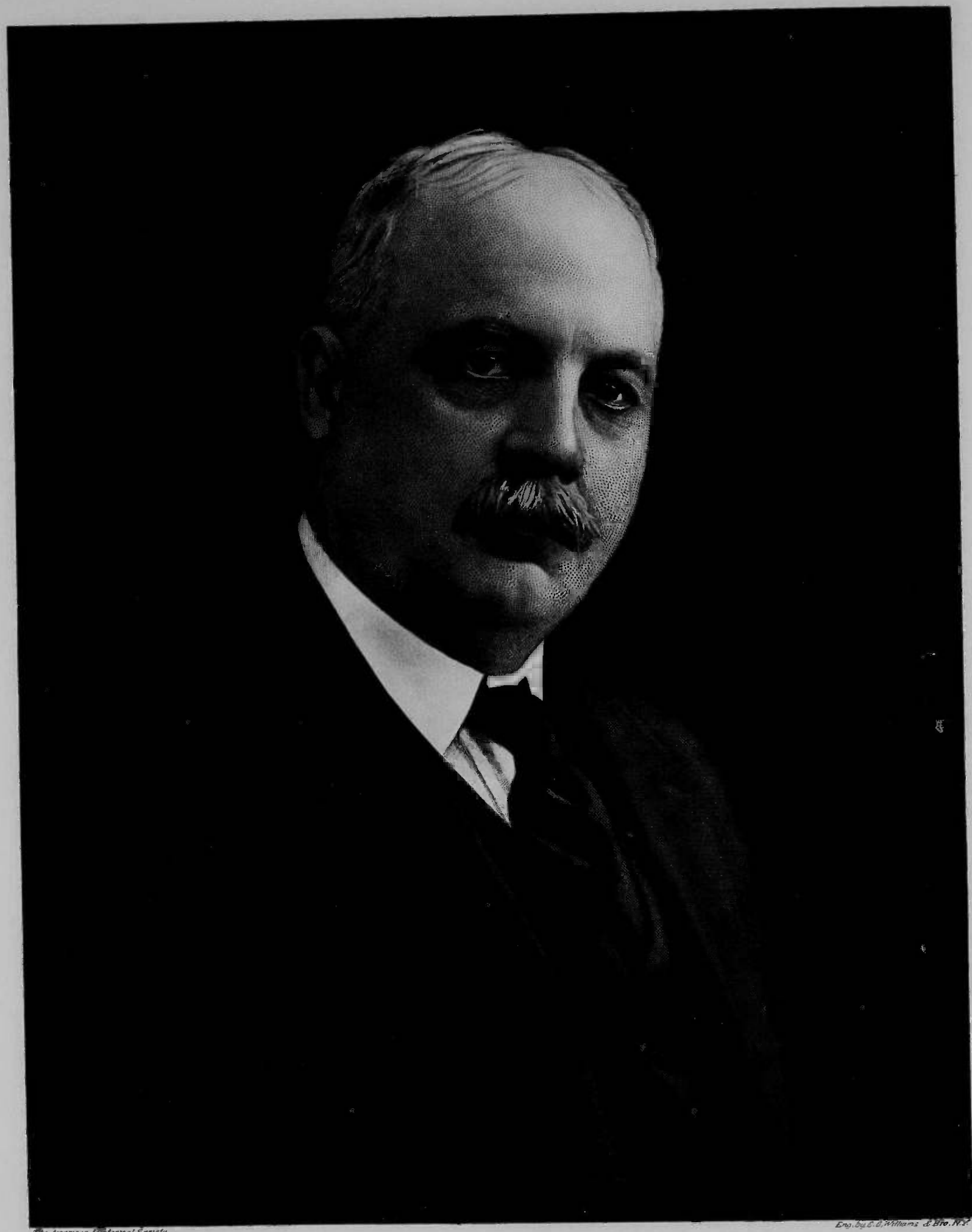
THE celebrated German heraldic authority, Siebmacher, makes note of the fact in connection with this family, who used the longer spelling Rueff in the homeland, that Emperor Rudolph II raised with diplomas, dated January 2, 1602, the provost of the prebendary monastery at Klosterneuberg, Thomas Rueff, to knightly nobility and granted him an augmentation of his armorial ensign. His grandfather was counsellor of the government, his father a Doctor of Law, and himself previously teacher at the high school and canon prebendary at St. Stefan in Vienna. On July 28, 1600, he was elected provost, received the Imperial sanction the following month, and in the same year he was mitred in St. Stefan's Church. He occupied this dignified office until his death in 1612.

I

JOHN J. RUF, a member of the German family, who was also the founder of the line in America, was born at Worms in Hesse, Germany. He settled in Albany, New York, appearing in the Albany Directory of 1854-55, as "John J. Roff, boat stores." John J. Ruf married, in Germany, Katherine Plantz, who was maternally descended from the Flahr family, and after a short residence in Albany they went West to Des Moines, Iowa.

II

FRANK ALOYSIUS RUF, son of John J. and Katherine (Plantz) Ruf, was born in Albany, New York, April 4, 1856, died in St. Louis, Missouri, May



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Frank A. Pierce



Mrs Hepha Haight Ruf



Mrs. Elpha Haight Ruf

28, 1923. He attended public schools until he was fifteen years of age, and then began work to finance his advanced education, later attending the Benedict College at Atchison, Kansas. Thereafter he was employed for a short time in St. Joseph, Missouri, eventually coming to St. Louis, where for fifteen years he was employed by M. W. Alexander, at that time the leading druggist of the city. During this time he not only gained the complete confidence of Mr. Alexander, but had acquired capital which, with a loan from his father, financed him in the partnership of Frost and Ruf, operating a drug business at the southeast corner of Seventh and Olive streets. Mr. Frost subsequently sold his interest to John Watson Cox, and Mr. Ruf and Mr. Cox continued equal partners in business until Mr. Ruf's death. Until 1888 they conducted a general drug business, but in that year branched out in a line which brought both reputation and fortune, the manufacture, in accordance with a formula that had belonged to Mr. Ruf even before his entry into the drug business, of what is now one of most widely known medicines in the world, Antikamnia (opposed to pain), which was placed upon the market as a headache and neuralgia remedy. A few statistics best illustrate the growth and present magnitude of the enterprise. At incorporation the capital stock was but $5,000, but as rapidly as the growth took place it became necessary to interest new capital and the company was reorganized and incorporated under the Missouri laws with a capital of $500,000. From the time of organization until his passing, Mr. Ruf was president and treasurer of the company, and many of the improved methods of advertising and popularizing their product had their source in his keenly active mind. Increase of business continued upon an unprecedented scale and larger quarters became necessary, a fact leading to the opening of a new laboratory and offices of the Antikamnia Remedy Company at Nos. 717-25 Locust Street, a part of the site now occupied by the Mercantile Trust Company. Here the growth of the business and the consequently inadequate accommodations were repeated, and in 1896 a building for the company's use was erected at Nos. 723-31 Olive Street, a location which sufficed for eight years, when the demands of trade dictated removal to the present building at Nos. 1622-24 Pine Street, the company's home since 1902. Until Mr. Ruf's death there had been no change in the personnel of the company's officials

since the retirement of Mr. Frost, whose interests were taken over by Mr. Ruf. Within three decades this business developed from unpretentious proportions to the largest in its field in the world, with offices and laboratories in London, Paris, and Madrid, and distributing depots in all of the larger cities of the civilized globe.

Mr. Ruf, in his identification with the Antikamnia Remedy Company, illustrates in convincing force the classical adage: "An institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man." It is significant, however, that Mr. Ruf's influence fell not only upon this company but upon numerous others which he served in official capacity and to which he devoted the best of conspicuous practical talents. He was a director and executive committeeman of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, with a capital and surplus of $10,000,000; president of C. F. Gallagher Medicine Company; president of the Herriott Polish Company; president of the Cinderella Heel Corporation, a half million dollar firm manufacturing aluminum heels for ladies' shoes; president of the Actoid Remedy Company; vice-president of the Bowen Motor Railways Corporation, building gasoline motor cars for use on railway tracks; vice-president of the Watters Corporation, capitalized at $3,000,000, manufacturing the Indexograph and other Watters office devices. The nature of his business associations, ranging from the conservatism of banking to the development of new industries in untried fields, proves his freedom from the bondage of traditional methods and courses of business procedure. He was a most accurate judge of markets and the popular inclination in buying, and this innate capacity for determining the commercial merits of a commodity was translated into vast profits for him and his associates. "The Bulletin of Commerce" published an article concerning Mr. Ruf during the years of his great activity and from this the following quotation is made:

> He is seemingly retiring in his disposition, not given to argument or controversy, and yet when touched upon matters of business or a subject engaging his interest, he is prompt in the expression of his opinions. The business side of his character is strict and decisive, displaying an energy that permeates every detail, and yet his management is highly diplomatic, governing without a seeming effort and

engaging an interest without appearing to urge it. His decision, however, is emphatic and conclusive within himself. He strikes only while the iron is hot and ductile—never when the metal is cold and hard. Hence he can fashion it to his purpose without struggling against impractical conditions. No misleading feature or breath of deception is tolerated in any of his transactions, having the wisdom to know and the experience to demonstrate that intergrity is the only ladder to climb if you expect to reach the top. Such men are not plentiful. They may be strong in a few points and sadly out of balance in many. It is the mentally even, well rounded up man, who never flies off at a tangent like a dirigible air ship, that courts and wins success. A combination of qualities evenly adjusted are better and stronger than a genius with a single purpose.

He has been characterized as a "man of the people," filled to the brim with energy, living for a purpose and never losing sight of that fact; prompt and decisive in business, less of a talker than an energetic worker and a distinct organizer of success. He is a man of faultless integrity to himself and others, one who believes in the principles of justice and is no friend to deception and double dealing. He is a promotor of good fellowship and high-class citizenship. His principles and convictions of right are his party and his religion. He is patriotic because he loves his country and obeys its laws. He is one who never withholds a right nor imposes a wrong. He is, therefore, a good neighbor, encouraging by helpful example and otherwise those in misfortune or distress. Upon matters of public concern and business affairs his judgment is frequently consulted as an authority because of the standing, wide experience and confidence he enjoys among the people. It is a worthy and deserving record to make of such men, for they should be remembered hereafter and their good deeds not allowed to perish from the earth.

When he turned from the demands of the world of affairs, Mr. Ruf had artistic interests of unusual breadth and he devoted himself to them with the fervent ardor of a connoisseur and expertly informed art lover. He was decorated by the Shah of Persia with the Order of the Lion and the Sun because of his fame as a judge of Oriental fabrics and his diligence in their collection, especially Persian rugs, the decoration ceremonial taking place in the ante-rooms of

Mr. Ruf's office, the walls, floors, divans and balustrades of which were decorated for the occasion with Persian rugs and fabrics of exquisite design and color, many of them being centuries old and representing a fortune in value. Mr. Ruf also owned a large number of paintings by old masters and their schools and maintained a gallery to which the public was regularly admitted. Like many patrons of the arts, whose time is heavily levied upon by business demands, he was compelled to rely often upon the advice and judgment of those specializing in works of art and it is no discredit to him that his confidence and trust were on occasion abused. He was an art patron of a rare type, a man who held the preservation of the works of the masters as a sacred obligation, and who believed that such preservation realized its full purpose only when the public-at-large was permitted free access to them for inspiration and instruction.

Mr. Ruf participated in political affairs only as a private citizen, and although he was a Republican in alliance his tendencies were strongly toward independence. He held all degrees of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, fraternizing with Cornerstone Lodge, No, 324, Free and Accepted Masons; St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons; St. Aldemar Commandery, Knights Templar; and St. Louis Consistory, also affiliating with Moolah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the advisory board of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, and a member of the St. Louis Art League, St. Louis Symphony Society, the Zoölogical Society, the Chamber of Commerce, the Missouri Athletic Association, and the St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday, Century Boat, Automobile, and Riverview clubs. He was also a gurantor of the Municipal Opera, his support of this institution being in line with his constant readiness to aid in placing the best artistic advantages at the disposal of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Ruf was extremely fond of travel and business affairs, and his art interests combined to give him opportunity for the indulgence of this liking, although he gave little time to formal recreations, and was an advocate of the strenuous life.

Frank A. Ruf married, at Buffalo, New York, in 1897, Alpha Haight. (Haight IX.) Mrs. Ruf survives him, a resident of St. Louis, where she has always joined her husband in works of civic benefit.

After her husband's death her sister, Caroline Haight Hatch-Adams, was



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Steel Engraving by Finlay & Dunn

Caroline Haight Hatch – Adams

Alpha Haight Ruf



Caroline Maughs Hatch - Adams

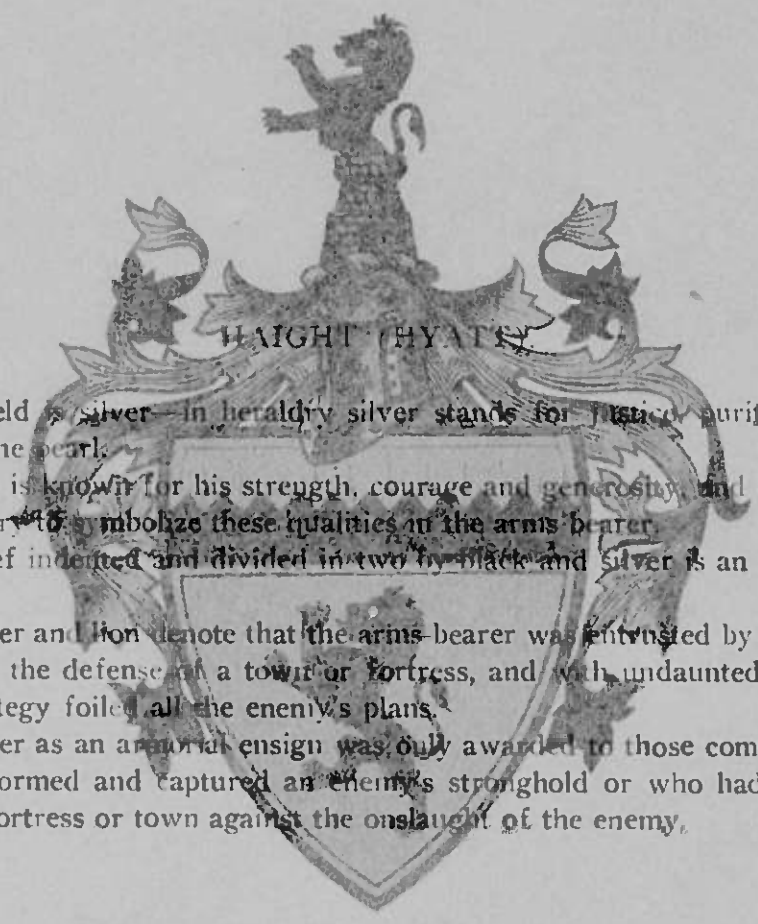
her close companion until the death of Mrs. Adams, February 21, 1931. Mrs. Adams was a woman of exceptional sweetness of character and disposition, justly and sincerely proud of her distinguished lineage. Mrs. Ruf has erected a mausoleum to her memory in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, New York.

HYATT-(HOYT)-(HAIGHT) ARMS

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant sable, a chief per fesse indented of the second and first.

Crest—A tower gules out of the battlement a demi-lion rampant sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Symbolic:

The shield is silver—in heraldry silver stands for justice, purity and peace. Its jewel is the pearl.

The lion is known for his strength, courage and generosity, and is extensively used in armory to symbolize these qualities in the arms bearer.

The chief indented and divided in two by black and silver is an augmentation of honor.

The tower and lion denote that the arms-bearer was entrusted by his King and country with the defense of a town or fortress, and with undaunted bravery and superior strategy foiled all the enemy's plans.

The tower as an armorial ensign was only awarded to those commanders who had either stormed and captured an enemy's stronghold or who had successfully defended a fortress or town against the onslaught of the enemy.

Haight
(HYATT)



Haight
(HYATT)

Wm. Washburn b. in Eng. Emigrated to New Eng., but later settled in Hempstead, L.I. where he d. in 1657. m. Jane—

Robert Titus b. in Eng in 1600 Came to Boston in 1635, on ship "Hopewell. Emigrated to Long. I. abt. 1654. m. Hannah

Martha Washburn b. 1637, probably in Eng. d. Feb. 17, 1727 in Long Island. m. 1657 [illegible]

Edmond Titus b. in Eng. 1630; d. Feb. 7, 1715 He was a Quaker & resided in Old Westbury, L.I.

John Hoyt m. Ruth—

Walter Stowers of Dorsetshire, Eng.

Simon Hoyt b. in Dorchester, Eng. in 1590. d. 1657 in Stamford, Conn. Came to Salem, Mass. in 1628

Deborah Stowers b. in Dorchester, Eng. in 1593. d. abt 1634. m. in 1612, at Upway, Dorsetshire, Eng.

Nicholas Hoyt, b. 1622 in Eng., d. July 7, 1635, in Windsor, Conn. m. June 12, 1646, Susanna Joyce

Samuel Haight, b. 1647 in Conn; d. 1712 in N.Y. (A Quaker) m. Sarah—

Patience Titus b. Dec. 4, 1678 m. July 5, 1704.

Nicholas Haight b. abt. 1670-82. He was a Quaker, of Flushing, L.I.



Jacob Haight b. betw. 1705-10. He was a Quaker & lived at Great Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N.Y. m. Sarah—

Stephen Haight, b. 1738 d. May 20, 1825, in Monkton, Vermont m. abt. 1758, Catherine—, who d. at 97.

Benjamin Haight b. abt. 1760. d. in Monkton, Vermont m. Bridget—, b. 1760; d. Mar. 5, 1856

Daniel Haight, b. abt 1780-90, in Monkton, Vt. m. Mariah Hatch

Wm. Thos. Haight b. Aug. 10, 1820, in Vt. m. April 21, 1855 Harty C. Eddy

John J. Ruf, b. in Germany. Came to Albany, N.Y. m. in Germany Katherine Plantz

Alpha Haight b. July 15, 1856, in Vt. m. 1897 at Buffalo, N.Y.

Frank Aloysius Ruf b. Apr. 4, 1856, in Albany d. May 28, 1923, St. Lou[illegible]



WASHBOURNE (WASHBURN)



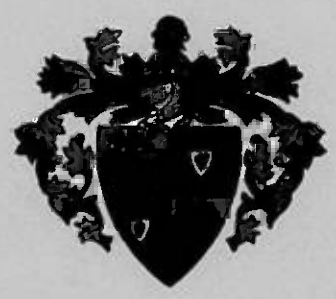
STOWERS



RUF (RUEFF)



HAIGHT (HYATT)



TITUS



PLANTZ

Haight

(Line One)

THIS name is found in a great variety of forms, Hoyt, Hoit, Hayt, Hyat, Hyatt, Haight, etc. One spelling is Houit, and it is probably a corruption of Howet(t) found in both Lower's "Patronymica Britannica" and Bardsley's "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames"; a diminutive of Hugh, or How, as it is spelled in the South of England. The following records were taken from the Parish Church at Upway, Dorsetshire, England, by Cornelius Haight, of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York:

I

SIMON HOYT, son of John and Ruth Hoyt, was born in Dorchester, England, January 20, 1590, and died in Stamford, Connecticut, September 1, 1657 (town records). In 1628, with his brother-in-law, Nicholas Stowers, and the Spragues, also of Upway, he came to America in the ship "Abigail" with Governor John Endicott, arriving at Salem, Massachusetts, September 6, 1628. In the summer of 1629, he went to Charlestown as one of its first settlers, but in 1630 he was at Dorchester, Massachusetts, his name appearing on the Dorchester records as Simon Hoit. He left Dorchester between February 10 and April 17, 1635, for Scituate, Massachusetts, where his wife joined the Scituate Church April 19, 1635. Hinman in his "Catalogue" puts him at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639, where on February 28, 1640, he was granted eighty acres of land on the west bank of the Connecticut River. Removing to Fairfield, Connecticut, he purchased from John Green a home lot of three acres, March 6,

1649. He later purchased five more lots, but he was in Stamford, Connecticut, before his death, and the inventory of his estate was taken there.

Simon Hoyt married (first), in 1612, at the Parish Church in Upway, Dorsetshire, England, Deborah Stowers, daughter of Walter Stowers. (Stowers II.) He married (second), after coming to America, Susanna Smith (Stiles says in Scituate), who survived him and married (second) Robert Bates. She died in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1674.

Children of first marriage, born in England:

1. John, born in Upway, Dorsetshire, March 12, 1614; died in Rye, New York, in 1684; married Mary.
2. Walter, born in Upway, June 3, 1616, died in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1696.
3. Thomas (adopted the spelling "Hyat"), born in Upway, September 20, 1618, died September 9, 1656.
4. Deborah, born in Upway, August 9, 1620, died there, June 3, 1628.
5. *Nicholas,* of whom further.
6. Ruth, born in Upway, January 2, 1625.

Children of second marriage, born in New England:

7. *Moses,* of whom further. (Haight—Line Two—Generation II.)
8. Joshua, born in Windsor, Connecticut, about 1640, died in 1690; married Mary Bell.
9. Samuel, born in Windsor, about 1642, died in Stamford, Connecticut, April 7, 1720; married (first), November 16, 1670, Hannah Holley; (second), September 20, 1714, Rebecca Gold; (third) Hannah Gold.
10. Benjamin, born in Windsor, February 2, 1644, died in Stamford, Connecticut, January 26, 1736; married, January 5, 1670, Hannah Weed.
11. Mary, married Thomas Lyon, of Stamford, Connecticut.
12. A daughter (name unknown), married Samuel Finch.
13. Miriam, married Samuel Firman.

(D. W. Hoyt: "Genealogical History of the Hoyt, Haight and Hight Families," pp. 286-290. Lyon: "Lyon Memorial," Vol. III, p. 278.)

II

NICHOLAS HOYT, son of Simon and Deborah (Stowers) Hoyt, was born in Upway, Dorsetshire, England, November 11, 1622, died in Windsor, Connecticut, July 7, 1655. He also lived in Hartford, Connecticut. He married, June 12, 1646, Susanna Joyce.

Children:

1. *Samuel,* of whom further.
2. Jonathan, born June 7, 1649.
3. David, born April 22, 1651.
4. Daniel, born April 10, 1653.

(D. W. Hoyt: "Hoyt Genealogy" (1871), pp. 296, 312. Stiles: "History of Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II.)

III

SAMUEL HAIGHT (note change of spelling), son of Nicholas and Susanna (Joyce) Hoyt, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, May 1, 1647, died in 1712. He removed to Eastchester, Westchester County, New York; at one time he was a resident of Flushing, Long Island. He was a Quaker, and married Sarah.

Children:

1. Samuel, Jr., born some time between 1667 and 1672.
2. *Nicholas,* of whom further.
3. Jonathan, born in 1670-84.
4. David, born in 1670-90.
5. John.
6. Susanna, born before 1684.
7. Sarah, born before 1686.
8. Mary, born before 1693.
9. Hannah, born before 1699.
10. Phoebe, born before 1701.

(D. W. Hoyt: "Hoyt Genealogy" (1871), pp. 312, 325. Stiles: "History of Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II.)

IV

NICHOLAS (2) HAIGHT, son of Samuel and Sarah Haight, was born about 1670-82. He lived in Flushing, Long Island, and is referred to as a Quaker. His will, dated December 7, 1730, was proved February 20, the following year. He married, July 5, 1704, Patience Titus, daughter of Edmond and Martha (Washburn) Titus. (Titus III.)

Children:

1. *Jacob,* of whom further.
2. Hannah, married Isaac Thorn.
3. Phoebe, married Jonathan Holmes.
4. Martha, died in 1725.

(New York Wills, 1736-44, Vol. III, p. 17. D. W. Hoyt: "Hoyt Genealogy," pp. 325, 348.)

V

JACOB HAIGHT, son of Nicholas and Patience (Titus) Haight, was born April 3, 1705. He is mentioned in his father's will. Jacob Haight was a Quaker, and in 1747 he was living at Great Nine Partners and Crum Elbow, Dutchess County, New York. He married Sarah, who was born July 8, 1710.

Children:

1. Elizabeth, born October 13, 1734.
2. John, born February 18, 1736, died August 14, 1814.
3. *Stephen,* of whom further.
4. Nicholas, born July 3, 1740, died in 1818.
5. Jacob, born October 27, 1742, died April 8, 1822.
6. Patience, born March 28, 1744, died May 8, 1816.
7. Sarah, born April 2, 1746.
8. Samuel, born April 20, 1748.
9. Phebe, born May 7, 1750.

(D. W. Hoyt: "Hoyt Genealogy," p. 386. Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. III, p. 122—Friends Records, Oblong and Nine Partners, New York.)

VI

STEPHEN HAIGHT, son of Jacob and Sarah Haight, was born July 21, 1738, died in Monkton, Vermont, May 20, 1825. In 1790 he was living in Monkton, Vermont, with his family of three sons over sixteen years old. He married, about 1758, Catherine, who was born in 1738, and died December 5, 1835, aged ninety-seven years.

Children:

1. *Benjamin,* of whom further.
2. Stephen. (From this Stephen Haight descent is traced to Mary S. Haight, who married the Honorable Edward J. Phelps. Edward J. Phelps was born in Middlebury, Vermont, July 11, 1822, a son of the Honorable Samuel Shether and Frances (Shurtleff) Phelps. He studied law with one year's attendance at Yale Law School, and was admitted to the Vermont Bar in 1843. He attained prominence in his profession, and in 1880 was president of the American Bar Association. In 1881 he was made Kent Professor of Law at Yale University. In 1885 Professor Phelps was appointed by President Cleveland United States Minister to Great Britain, which office he filled until 1889. He also lectured and wrote on the subject of international law, besides serving on various political committees for the United States Government.)
3. Son (name not known), born before 1774.
4. Son (name not known), born before 1774.
5. Son (name not known), born before 1774.

(Hemingway: "Vermont Gazetteer," Vol. I, pp. 67, 256. Vermont Census of 1790. Vital Records from Bureau of Vital Statistics, Montpelier, Vermont. "History of Addison County, Vermont," p. 54. A. T. Servin: "Phelps Family of America," Vol. II, pp. 1041, 1752. "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. V, p. 411.)

VII

BENJAMIN HAIGHT, son of Stephen and Catherine Haight, was born about 1760. In 1790 he was of Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, where he died. He married Bridget. She was born in 1760, and died in Monkton, Vermont, March 5, 1856, aged ninety-six years.

Children:

1. A son, born about 1780.
2. *Daniel,* of whom further.
3. A daughter (name not known).
4. A daughter (name not known).

(Vital Records from Bureau of Vital Statistics, Montpelier, Vermont. "History of Addison County, Vermont," p. 518. Vermont Census Records, 1790.)

VIII

DANIEL HAIGHT, son of Benjamin and Bridget Haight, was born July 15, 1792, in Monkton, Vermont, in that part which was subsequently set off to Starksboro. His people later moved to Bristol. Daniel Haight appears to have been a soldier in the War of 1812, but whether he enlisted from Starksboro or Bristol is not known, the records telling of his service, but not revealing the place of his residence at the time of enlistment. Record of his service is shown in the following extract from the adjutant-general's office in Montpelier, Vermont:

> Daniel Haight enlisted as Private, April 22, 1813, to April 21, 1814, in Captain James Taylor's Company, 30th Regiment. Also on Muster Roll, dated November 30, 1813, to December 31, 1813.

And in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, District of Columbia, is the following record of his service:

> Daniel Haight, private, 30th United States Infantry; enlisted August 22, 1813, for the period terminating August 21, 1814. He is borne on the roll of Capt. Johnson's Detachment, September 18, 1813,



William Thomas Haigh



Mary Caroline (Eddy) Wright

as present; on the roll of Capt. Brown's Company, November 30, 1813, present; on the roll of Capt. J. Taylor's Company, December 31, 1813, present, and on the roll of Capt. G. Spencer's Company, February 28, 1814, as absent on furlough.

It will be seen that in one record the date of enlisting is given as April 22, while in the other it is August 22. This slight discrepancy is probably due to the entries having been made by different clerks in different offices. Such discrepancies often occur in early records. Daniel Haight married, June 18, 1815, Mariah Hatch, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Haight) Hatch. She was born December 5, 1795-96, and died in Bristol, Vermont, March 9, 1860. (Hatch VII.)

Children:

1. Charlotte, born in 1816; married John Daniels; died childless, in 1855.
2. Betsey Ann, born in 1818; married John Bicknell.
3. Albert, born in 1820, died May 26, 1887; married Lavinia Rivers (or Powers).
4. *William Thomas,* of whom further.
5. Henry, born in 1825; married Harriet Farr.
6. Abraham, died young.

(Hatch Genealogical Society: "Genealogy and History of the Hatch Family," pp. 181-183.)

IX

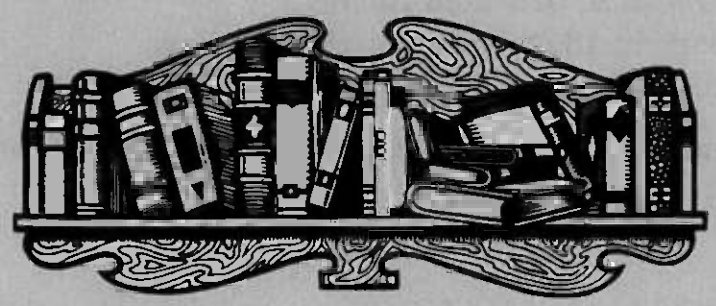
WILLIAM THOMAS HAIGHT, son of Daniel and Mariah (Hatch) Haight, was born in Starksboro, Vermont, August 10, 1820. His occupation was that of farming. He married (first) Ellen E. Burrows, who died in Bristol, Vermont, December 27, 1853, aged twenty-five years; he married (second), in Monkton, Vermont, April 21, 1855, Harty Caroline Eddy. (Eddy—Line One—Generation IX.)

Children:

1. Alpha, born July 15, 1856, in Bristol, Vermont; married Frank A. Ruf. (Ruf II.)

2. Caroline L., born February 1, 1870, in Lincoln, Vermont; married (first) Charles Sheldon Hatch, by whom she had one son, Charles Haight; she married (second) Albert Henry Adams. She passed away February 21, 1931.

(Vital Records of Lincoln County and Monkton, Vermont, at Montpelier. Family records. Also record from Eddy Family Association, Incorporated.)





Plantz

PLANTZ-(PLANITZ)-(VON DER PLANITZ) ARMS

Arms—Per pale argent and gules.
Crest—A pair of wings, dexter gules, sinister argent.
Mantling—Argent and gules.

(Siebmachen, "Wappenbuch," Vol. II, Part 1, p. 8.)

PLANTZ.

Symbolic:

The shield is divided into two parts, silver and red.

Silver represents purity, justice and peace.

The jewel is the pearl.

Red stands for boldness, daring, blood and fire. "A burning desire to spill one's blood for God and country." Silver and red together signify daring.

The wings denote a man's ambition, an aspiring genius, a man who rose in the world by meritorious and valorous deeds.

PLANTZ-(PLANITZ)-(VON DER PLANITZ) ARMS

Arms—Per pale argent and gules.
Crest—A pair of wings, dexter gules, sinister argent.
Mantling—Argent and gules.

(Siebmacher: "Wappenbuch," Vol. II, Part 4, p. 8.)

Plantz

THIS family was settled for generations in the Kingdom of Saxony, and in the Dukedom of Sachsen-Meiningen, and is one of the oldest ancestral families of that region. The ancestral homestead was located at Zwickau, Meissen, Saxony. On November 19, 1522, Emperor Karl V conferred upon the family the title "Edle von der," or "Nobles of the," and they are recorded in Siebmacher's ("Wappenbuch") Book of Arms, Volume II, Part 4, page 8, among the nobility of the principality of Reuss. They are also on record in Siebmacher's work, Volume II, Part 5, among the "Wutemberg" nobility.

Katherine Plantz was married in Germany to John J. Ruf. (Ruf I.)



Eddy

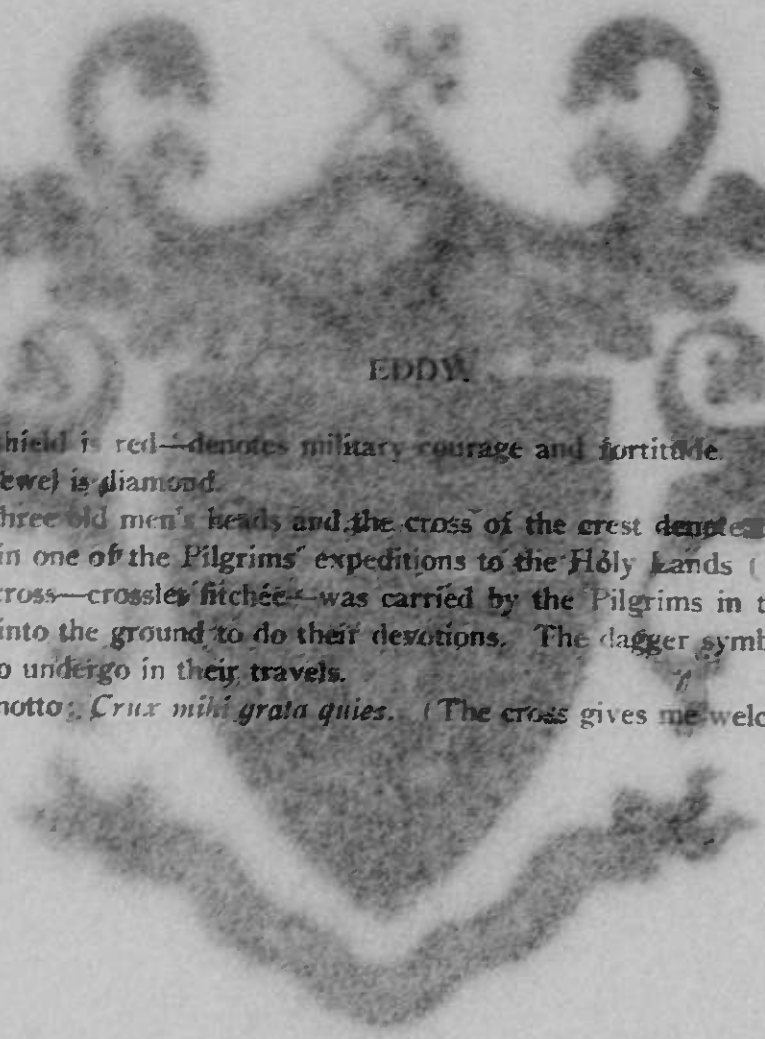
EDDY ARMS

Arms—Gules, three old men's heads affrontée couped at the shoulder argent, crined proper.

Crest—A dagger argent hilted or and a cross crosslet fitchée sable saltirewise.

Motto—*Crux mihi grata quies.*

(From Records in Eddy Association Archives confirmed by the British College of Heraldry.)



EDDY.

Symbolic:

The shield is red—denotes military courage and fortitude.

The jewel is diamond.

The three old men's heads and the cross of the crest denote that the ancestor took part in one of the Pilgrims' expeditions to the Holy Lands (1100-1200).

The cross—crossley fitchée—was carried by the Pilgrims in their expeditions and fixed into the ground to do their devotions. The dagger symbolizes the perils they had to undergo in their travels.

The motto: *Crux mihi grata quies.* (The cross gives me welcome rest.)

Copy

EDDY ARMS

Arms—Gules, three old men's heads affrontée couped at the shoulder argent, crined proper.

Crest—A dagger argent hilted or and a cross crosslet fitchée sable saltirewise.

Motto—Crux mihi grata quies.

(From Records in Eddy Association Archives confirmed by the British College of Heraldry.)

Eddy

(Line One)

THE name Eddy is the pet name usually for Edward; probably occasionally for Edmund or Edgar. It was used originally as a baptismal name: as Edde *fil.* Hugh, in the Hundred Rolls of Huntingdonshire, 1273 A. D. Later it became a family name.

(H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," p. 128. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," pp. 264-65.)

I

WILLIAM EDDYE, A. M., Vicar of the Church of St. Dunstan, of the town of Cranbrook, County of Kent, England, 1591-1616, was born in Bristol, England, about 1562, and died at Cranbrook, November 23, 1616. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, St. John's and Trinity colleges, Cambridge, England; and he was made vicar of St. Dunstan Church in Cambridge, in August, 1591, continuing as such until his death. He married (first), November 20, 1587, Mary Fosten, daughter of John and Ellen (Munn) Fosten, born in 1568, died July 18, 1611. He married (second), February 22, 1614, Sarah Taylor, a widow. Sarah is mentioned in his will.

Children of first marriage:

1. Mary, born in September, 1591.
2. Phineas, born in September, 1593; lived at Cranbrook.

Rob't Bullock of Arborfield, d. 1405

Thos. Bullock m. Alice, dau. of Wm. Yeading

Robert Bullock m. Eleanor ——

Gilbert Bullock m. Margaret, d. of Wm. Norris

Thos. Bullock m. Alice, d. of J. Kingsmill

Wm. Bullock m. Elizabeth, d. of J. Bellet

John Bullock, d. Feb. 10, 1595

Sir Edw. Bullock of Faulkbourn

* * *



Elizabeth Ingraham
d. Jan. 9, 1659; m. Aug. 1641
Lived in Rehoboth, Mass.

Richard Bullock
b. in Eng.; d. 1667 in Mass.
Freeman 1646
b. Oct. 9, 1650 in Rehoboth, Mass.

Elizabeth Bullock
m. Dec. 6, 1671
Thomas Estabrook
m. Sarah —— Their names appear on rec. of Swansea, 1677

John Fosten m
Ellen Munn

Mary Fosten, b. 1568
m. 1587 Wm. Eddye, A.M.
Vicar of Church of St. Dunstan, Cranbrook

Samuel Eddye
b. in Cranbrook, Eng.
d. in Plymouth, Mass.
in 1685; m. Elizabeth ——

Caleb Eddy
b. 1643 in Plym'th Colony; d. Mar. 23, 1713

Zachariah Eddy
b. 1639; d. Sept. 4, 1715
m. Alice Paddock

Hannah Barnard
m. Benjamin Stevens



Thomas Barnard
descendant of the noble who built Barnard Castle

Sarah Estabrook
b. Sept. 19, 1676; d. in Swansea

Samuel Eddy
b. July 15, 1675, in Swansea, Mass.
d. Mar. 27, 1744
m. Apr. 10, 1707

Joshua Eddy
b. Feb. 21, 1680
m. May 3, 1708
Hannah Stevens

Caleb Eddy, b. 1709; m. Mehitable Luther

Sam'l Eddy, b. 1736 in Mass.; d. in Vermont
m. Mar. 7, 1754, Rachel Smith

James Eddy, b. in Scituate, R.I.; d. 1835 in Vt. (A soldier in the Revolution)
m. Lydia, d. of Joseph & Mary Ross

Jos. Eddy, b. abt. Jan. 5, 1796; d. 1869 in Vt.
m. 1829 Sylvia Americana Sumner

Harty Caroline Eddy, b. Dec. 5, 1831, in Huntington, Vt.; m. Apr. 21, 1855, in Monkton, Vt. Wm. Thos. Haight

Alpha Haight m. Frank A. Ruf

3. John, born in March, 1597, died October 12, 1684, in Watertown, Massachusetts.
4. Ellen, born in August, 1599.
5. Abigail, born in October, 1601, died May 20, 1687, in Charlestown, Massachusetts; married John Benjamin, who arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, September 16, 1632, in the ship "Lion" of Bristol, England, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. He died in 1645, and his widow removed to Charlestown.
6. Anna, born in May, 1603.
7. Elizabeth, born in December, 1606.
8. *Samuel,* of whom further.
9. Zacharias, born in March, 1610.
10. Nathaniel, died in July, 1611, nine days after his mother died.

Child by second marriage:

11. Priscilla, born in 1614.

("The Eddy Family Association Bulletin," of 1921, pp. 2-3; 1922, pp. 25, 27, 34. "The Eddy Family," 1881, pp. 79-81.)

II

SAMUEL EDDYE, son of William and Mary (Fosten) Eddye, was born in Cranbrook, England, in May, 1608, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1685. He, with his brother John, left London August 10, 1630, in the ship "Handmaid," John Grant, captain, arriving at Plymouth, Massachusetts, October 29 (N. S. Nov. 9), 1630. He bought his first house and land May 9, 1631, of Experience Mitchell, located at Spring Hill at the end of Main Street, and he lived there from 1631 to 1645. In 1633 he was made a freeman. In 1637, and at subsequent dates, he had land set off to him in Plymouth. He was one of the original purchasers of Middleboro, Massachusetts, having purchased with several of his neighbors this large tract of land from the Indians. "His portion included several hundred acres in the northern section of the town, and a part of the town of Halifax, and there as his descendants multiplied grew up the little

village of Eddyville." It is interesting to know that on the land originally purchased by the Pilgrim Samuel Eddy was standing in 1920 the mansion once occupied by Zachariah Eddy, Esq., and now held by his descendants.

Samuel Eddy in 1643 is enrolled "among those who bore arms." He married Elizabeth (possibly Savory), who died in 1689, "aged 81 years."

Children, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts:

1. *John,* of whom further. (Eddy—Line Two—Generation III.)
2. Zachariah, born in 1639, died at Swansea, Massachusetts, September 4, 1718; he married (first) Alice Paddock; (second) widow Abigail Smith. Joshua Eddy, son of Zachariah and Alice (Paddock) Eddy, born February 21, 1680, married, May 3, 1708, Hannah Stevens. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Barnard) Stevens. Hannah Barnard was daughter of Thomas Barnard, who was born in England, where the Barnards are an old and honored family, dating far back into its history. An early noble bearing the name, built for himself the picturesque and rugged fortress, "Barnard Castle."
3. *Caleb,* of whom further.
4. Obadiah, born in 1645, died in 1722.
5. Hannah, born June 23, 1647, died young.

("The Eddy Family," 1881, pp. 102-03. "The Eddy Family Association Bulletin," of 1921, pp. 4-5, 7-8; 1923, p. 38.)

III

CALEB EDDY (note elimination of final "e"), son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Savory?) Eddye, was born in Plymouth Colony, in 1643, and died in Swansea, Massachusetts, March 23, 1713. In 1661 he was a resident in John Brown's family of Rehoboth, and he and his brother Zachariah received from Mr. Brown a deed of one hundred acres of land in Narragansett. He was among the first settlers in Swansea, Massachusetts, being there in 1667, and he was a deacon in the Swansea church. In the division of lands between the brothers, in 1706, he took half of the lands belonging to his father on the west side of



RESIDENCE AND LAW OFFICE OF ZACHARIAH EDDY, EDDYVILLE, MASS.

BARNARD CASTLE.

Barnard Castle, as part of the lordships of Gainford, is said to have been granted by William Rufus to Guy Baliol Bernard, son of Guy Baliol, who built the castle and called it after himself, Castle Bernard (Barnard). To the men of the town which grew up outside the castle walls, he gave, about the middle of the twelfth century, a charter making them burgesses and granting them the same privileges as the town of Richmond in Yorkshire. This charter was confirmed by Bernard Baliol, son of the above Bernard. Other confirmation charters were granted to the town by Hugh, John, and Alexander Baliol. The castle and landlordship remained in the hands of the Baliols until John Baliol, King of Scotland, forfeited them with his other English estates in 1296. Barnard Castle was then seized by Anthony, Bishop of Durham, as being within his palatinate of Durham. Edward I, however, denied the Bishop's right and granted the castle and town to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, whose descendants continued to hold them until they passed to the crown by the marriage of Anne Nevill with Richard III, then Duke of Gloucester. In 1630 Barnard Castle was sold to Sir Henry Vane, and in the same year the castle is said to have been unroofed and dismantled for the sake of the materials of which it was built. Though the castle has long been reduced to picturesque ruins, its name is preserved in that of the little market town which has grown up around the site of the old castle, and in the parliamentary division of Durham which includes that site. The market town of Barnard Castle, in Barnard Castle, parliamentary division of Durham, England, is beautifully situated on the steep bank of the River Tees, about seventeen miles west of Darlington, by a branch of the North Eastern Railway, and in 1901 possessed a population of 4,421. A noteworthy building in the town is the octagonal town hall, dating from 1747, and there are other interesting structures, but the object of chief interest is the ruined castle which gives the town its name. Its remains extend over a space of more than six acres. Interest in the picturesque old ruin is increased by the fact that Barnard Castle is the scene of the principal events of Sir Walter Scott's "Rokeby." In the vicinity of the town are Egglestone Abbey, on the Yorkshire bank of the river; Rokeby Park on the same bank, at the confluence of the Greba; and the massive fourteenth century castle of Raby. The principal industry of the little town at the present time is shoe thread, and corn is the staple article sold in its markets.

BARNARD



Namasket River. He died in that part of the town which is now the town of Somerset. He married, December 6, 1671, Elizabeth Bullock, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. (Bullock—American Line—II.)

(Arnold: "Vital Records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," p 131.)

Children, born in Swansea, Massachusetts:

1. Caleb, born in 1672, died in Boston, in 1747; married, September 11, 1711, Hannah Brown.
2. *Samuel,* of whom further.
3. Zachariah, born January 23, 1682, died February 26, 1682.
4. Benjamin, died before 1730; married, November 13, 1712, Mary Hallowell.
5. Elizabeth.
6. Hannah, died May 15, 1768; married, June 27, 1701, Benjamin Cole, Sr.
7. Hopestill, married Jacob Ormsbee, December 22, 1705.
8. Mary, born November 30, 1693; married, January 9, 1717, Joseph Cole. (Cole Genealogy.)

("The Eddy Family," pp. 196-97. "The Eddy Family Association Bulletin" of 1921, pp. 6-7; 1928, pp. 291-96.)

IV

SAMUEL (2) EDDY, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Bullock) Eddy, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, July 15, 1675, died there March 27, 1744. He married, April 10, 1707, Sarah Estabrook or Easterbrooks, daughter of Thomas Estabrook. She was born September 19, 1676, and lived at Swansea. (Estabrook II.)

Children, born in Swansea, Massachusetts:

1. *Caleb,* of whom further.
2. Elizabeth, born March 26, 1711.
3. Sarah, born December 8, 1713; married, November 5, 1730, Daniel Carpenter.
4. Hannah, born March 14, 1716; married John Bullock.

("The Eddy Family," p. 234.)

V

CALEB (2) EDDY, son of Samuel and Sarah (Estabrook or Easterbrooks) Eddy, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, March 2, 1709. He married, in 1730, Mehitable Luther.

Children (first four born in Swansea, Massachusetts, last two in Warren, Rhode Island):

1. Caleb, born December 31, 1730, died September 14, 1750.
2. Elkanah, born January 31, 1732.
3. *Samuel,* of whom further.
4. Mehitable, born May 23, 1739.
5. William, born April 25, 1746.
6. Caleb, born May 2, 1751.

(*Op. cit.;* "The Eddy Family Association Bulletin" of 1928, p. 255.)

VI

SAMUEL (3) EDDY, son of Caleb and Mehitable (Luther) Eddy, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, November 8, 1736. He lived in Warren, Rhode Island (formed from Swansea, and Barrington, Massachusetts, January, 1746), in Scituate, Rhode Island, in Windsor, Massachusetts, and lastly, in Vermont, where his death occurred.

In 1768 Samuel sells a piece of land, his wife signing off her dower rights, and his father and brother, Caleb and Caleb, Jr., witnessing the deed. After this date he disappears from Rhode Island; he probably removed in 1768 or 1769. In the Revolutionary War he rendered service at various times. He enlisted as a private in the company which became famous as the "Silver Greys," and later he became a lieutenant. The record of his service as shown in the "Eddy Family Association Bulletin" follows:

> Eddy, Samuel. Private, Capt. Thomas Bussey's co., Berkshire Co. militia; enlisted Sept. 5, 1777; service 28 days; company known as the "Silver Greys," and marched to Pawlet on an alarm.
>
> Edy, Samuel. Private, Capt. William Clark's co., Col. Benjamin Simonds's regt.; enlisted Aug. 14, 1777; service 8 days; company

marched from Gageborough to Bennington by order of General Stark on an alarm; also, same co. and regt.; enlisted Oct. 13, 1780; discharged Oct. 18, 1780; service 6 days; company marched from Windsor to Shaftsbury by order of Gen. Fellows on an alarm at the Northward; also Lieut. John Cole's co., Col. Benjamin Simonds's regt.; enlisted Oct. 26, 1780; discharged Oct. 28, 1780; service, 3 days; company marched from Windsor by order of Gen. Fellows on an alarm.

Edy, Samuel. Lieutenant, Capt. Joseph Peirce's co., Col. Asa Barn's (Berkshire Co.) regt.; entered service Oct. 28, 1781; service, 10 days; company marched by order of Gen. F. Fellows, on an alarm at the Northward.

The United States census records show Samuel Eddy a resident of Windsor, Massachusetts, in 1790. Just when he left Windsor for Wallingford, Vermont, is not known, but it was probably between 1800 and 1810. He is buried in the Whitney Cemetery in Dorset, Vermont, where the gravestone record gives his death, "August 23, 1811, in his 79th year"; however, in an old family notebook belonging to one of his descendants the following record is found: "Wallingford this April 6 day 1811 de Parted this life rachal the wife of Samuel Eddy" and "November 12 day 1812 de Parted this Samuel Eddy."

Samuel Eddy was married, in Scituate, Rhode Island, on March 7, 1754, to Rachel Smith.

Children:

1. Reuben, born July 23, 1754-55.
2. Andrew, born August 1, 1756.
3. *James,* of whom further.
4. Amos, born October 19, 1760; married Ruth Ross.
5. Israel, born July 29, 1762; married Mercy Ross, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ross.
6. Samuel, Jr., born June 1, 1765; married (first) Huldah, and (second) Lucy Stiles.
7. Smith, born January 29, 1768; married Patience Hulet.

8. Mary, born October 19, 1770; married Asa Warner.
9. Anna, born March 15, 1773; married John Eddy.

("The Eddy Family Association Bulletin" of 1928, pp. 257, 258; also data supplied by Vernon Eddy, of California.)

VII

JAMES EDDY, son of Samuel (3) and Rachel (Smith) Eddy, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, May 26, 1758 (D. A. R. Lineage Book gives date 1764.) He died in Wallingford, Vermont, August 27, 1835, and is buried in the West Hill Cemetery, Wallingford, Vermont. He was a soldier of the Revolution, having served as private in Captain James Brookins' Company, Colonel Samuel Fletcher's battalion, from July 1 to November 23, 1781, and in Captain William Hutchin's Independent Company, Vermont, from November, 1781, to May 1, 1782, stationed at Castleton and Pittsford Forts. In 1832, he applied for and was allowed a pension for his service. He married, in Scituate, Rhode Island, Lydia Ross, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ross, of Scituate, Rhode Island. In the Wallingford, Vermont, Land Records, Book 8, page 72, is found a quit-claim deed of Lydia Eddy to Sanford Eddy, of Wallingford, dated February 7, 1837, which would indicate that she released this land to her youngest child, Sanford. (Ross I.)

1. George, born in 1795, died June 15, 1866, and is buried in Maplewood Cemetery, Huntington, Vermont.
2. *Joseph,* of whom further.
3. Hiram, born January 9, 1799, or 1800, died August 20, 1876; married Harmena Berry.
4. Lydia, married, March 5, 1829, Justin White. (Vital Record.)
5. Sanford, born in 1807; a farmer of Wallingford, Vermont; married Joanna Cook.

(D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. LIV, p. 2. Goodrich: Vermont Rolls of Soldiers in the Revolutionary War, pp. 565, 594. U. S. Pension Rolls. Family records.)

VIII

JOSEPH EDDY, son of James and Lydia (Ross) Eddy, was born about January 5, 1796, in Wallingford, Vermont, and died April 8, 1869, at Tinmouth, Rutland County, Vermont, where he is buried. He married (first) Harriet (called Harty) Ballou, born at Shrewsbury, Rutland County, Vermont, September 8, 1797, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pickering) Ballou. She died at Wallingford, Vermont, December 9, 1828 (Vital Record of Vermont, at Montpelier). He married (second), in 1829, Sylvia Americana Sumner, daughter of Henry George and Sarah (Hall) Sumner. (Sumner VIII.) He married (third), October 18, 1855, Samantha Campbell, who survived him.

Children of first marriage:

1. Elizabeth, born March 10, 1819, died, unmarried, March 27, 1851, and is buried in the village cemetery of Starksboro, Addison County, Vermont.
2. James, born about 1825.

Children of second marriage:

3. *Harty Caroline,* of whom further.
4. Henry, married Mary Williams.
5. Sarah, married Guy Willoughby.
6. Helen, born about 1837; married Selon Jackson.
7. Benjamin Franklin, born March 24, 1838; married, December 13, 1860, Carlinda Lawrence.
8. Dwight, died November 18, 1862; unmarried.
9. Lydia Anna, died young.

(Family records. "Ballou Genealogy." Records from Eddy Family Association, Incorporated.)

IX

HARTY CAROLINE EDDY, daughter of Joseph and Sylvia Americana (Sumner) Eddy, was born December 5, 1831, in Huntington, Chittenden County, Vermont. She married, at Monkton, Vermont, April 21, 1855, William Thomas Haight, who was born at Starksboro, Vermont, August 10, 1820. (Haight—Line One—Generation IX.) (Family records.)

SUMNER ARMS

Arms—Ermine, two chevronels or.
Crest—A lion's head erased, ermine, langued gules and ducally gorged or.
Motto—In medio tutissimus ibis.

(W. H. Sumner: "Memoir of Increase Sumner, with Genealogy," p. 40.)



SUMNER.

Symbolic:

The ermine is called the royal fur, and only those of noble blood were allowed to bear it in their arms.

The chevron represents the gable rafter of a roof, and was often given to ambassadors and eminent statesmen as a reward for the protection (as under a roof) they gave their King and country.

The lion denotes that the arms-bearer was a man of courage, strength and of a generous disposition.

The crown denotes he was of noble blood.

Motto—In medio tutissimus ibis. (Thou will go safest in the middle course.)



Sumner

WEBSTER

SUMNER

John Webster, grantee of Henry VIII
was the grandfather of Gov. Webster

John Webster
of Warwickshire
came to Mass.
abt. 1630. Gov. of
Conn. Colony 1656
d. Apr. 5, 1661; m.
Agnes —, d. 1667

oger Sumner
m. Nov. 2, 1601
Joane Franklin

William Sumner
b. in Bicester, Eng.
d. 1688, in Dorchester
Mass; freeman 1637
m. Mary West

WEST

HARRIS

Stephen Hosmer

Thomas Hosmer
b. in Eng. in 1603
d. in Mass. 1687
m. Frances —
b. 1602; d. 1675

Clemence Hosmer
b. in Hartford,
Conn.; d. 1698

Mary Webster
m. John Hunt

Jonathan Hunt
b. 1637, in Eng.
d. Sept. 29, 1691
in Northampton
Mass.
m. Sept. 3, 1661

William Sumner
b. in Bicester, Eng.
d. in Boston, Feb. 1675

Elizabeth Clement
b. in England
d. in Dorchester, Mass.

Augustine Clement & his wife
Elizabeth came on ship "James"
to Dorchester, Mass. in 1635

Early Church in Hartford, Conn.

Thomas Hunt
b. Jan. 23, 1663; d. probably at Lebanon, Conn.
Lived in Deerfield,
Mass. 1684-97; in
Hartford, Conn. in
1698.
m. about 1689, Mary

Clement Sumner
b. in Boston Sept., 1671
m. May 18, 1698
Lived in Boston

Margaret Harris
b. in Boston Jan. 16, 1674
She was the dau. of
James & Sarah Harris

USMER
(HOSMER)

FRANKLIN

Hannah Hunt
b. Oct. 3, 1702 in Lebanon, Conn.; d. Apr.
2, 1781 in New Hampshire

Dr. Wm. Sumner
b. Mar. 18, 1699 in Bost'n
d. Mar. 4, 1778.
m. Oct. 11, 1721

Thomas Sumner
b. May 11, 1734 in Conn.; d. Jan. 4, 1820
m. June 7, 1761, Rebecca Downer

Henry George Sumner
b. July 13, 1771 in Vt.; d. Jan. 31, 1856
m. Oct. 25, 1798, Sarah Hall

Sylvia Americana Sumner
b. May 21, 1801 in Vt.; d. Aug. 23, 1853
m. Sept., 1829, Joseph Eddy

Harty Caroline Eddy m. Wm. T. Haight

Alpha Haight m. Frank A. Ruf

HUNT

CLEMENT

Sumner

FROM the Old English *sumenor* this name is derived; Norman *somenour,* one who summoned persons to an ecclesiastical court, as Hugh le Sumenor, in the Hundred Rolls of Cambridgeshire, 1274.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

ROGER SUMNER, of Bicester, Oxfordshire, England, died there December 3, 1608. He married, November 2, 1601, Joane Franklin (Franklin Line), who married (second), January 10, 1611, Marcus Brian, of Merton. The only child of Roger and Joane (Franklin) Sumner was *William,* of whom further.

II

WILLIAM SUMNER, son of Roger and Joane (Franklin) Sumner, was born in Bicester, England, in 1605, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, December 9, 1688. He came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1636. He was made a freeman of the Colony, May 17, 1637; was selectman of Dorchester in 1637 and more than twenty other years; one of the feoffees of the school land, and from 1663 to 1671 he was one of the commissioners to try and issue small causes. He was deputy from Dorchester to the General Court, 1658-66-70-72-78-81-83-86. In 1663 he was chosen clerk of the train band. He married, in England, October 22, 1625, Mary West, who died June 6, 1676. (West Line.)

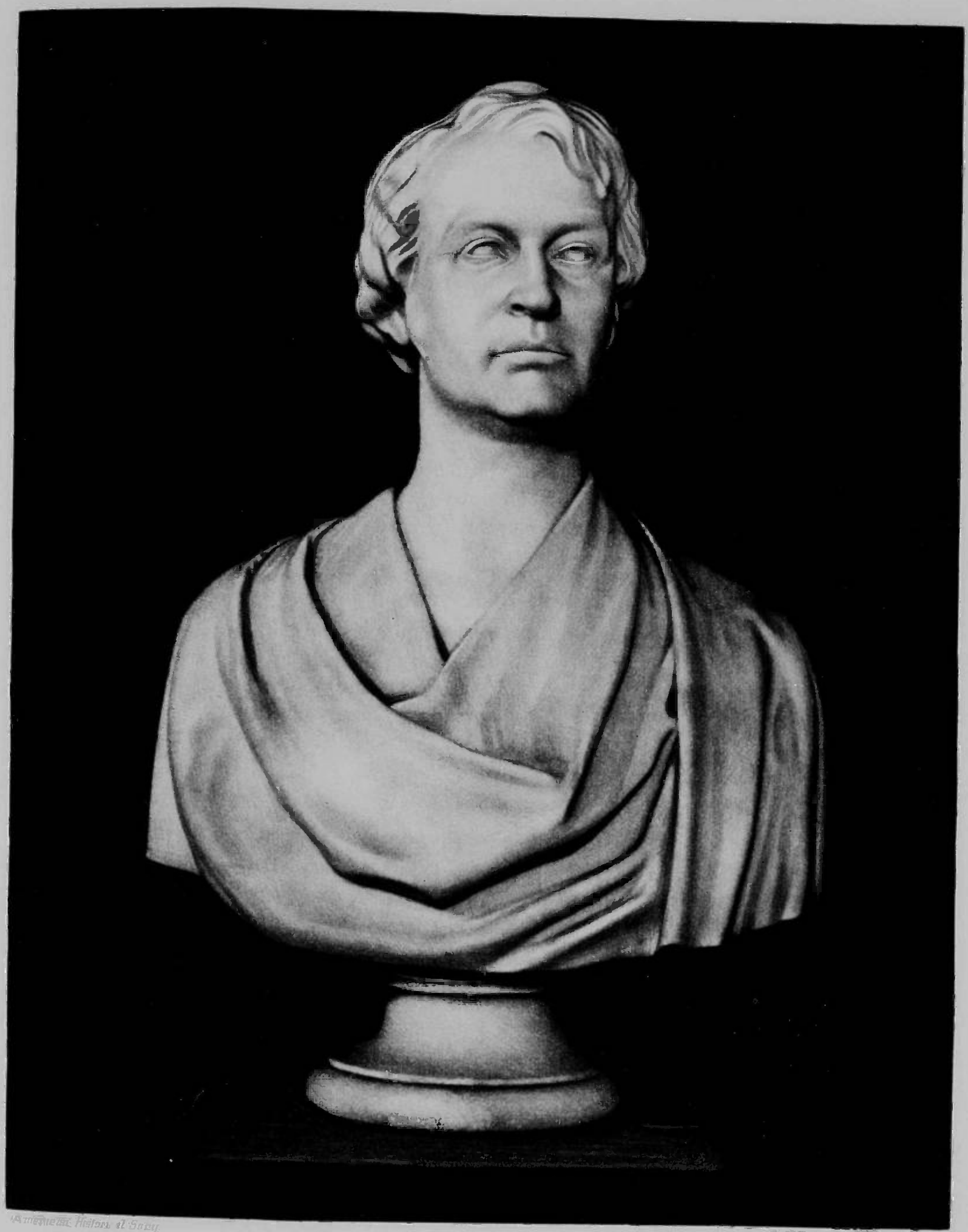
Children:

1. *William,* of whom further.
2. Joane, born at Bicester; married Aaron Way, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.
3. Roger, born in Bicester, England, in 1632; married, on May 6, 1657, Mary Josselyn, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and died in Milton, Massachusetts, May 26, 1698. (From this Roger Sumner descent is traced through his son William to the distinguished statesman, Charles Sumner, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811, and died in Washington, D. C., March 11, 1874. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1830, studied law at Cambridge Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He taught at the Cambridge Law School, and was later tendered a professorship by his *alma mater,* which he declined. He became prominent as a speaker in public, and in 1851 he was elected a Senator to Congress from Massachusetts. In 1863 he was elected to the Senate for a third term; he served as chairman of Committee on Foreign Relations, and was a member of the National Committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois. In memory of this distinguished Senator, Charles Sumner, a portrait bust in marble, by E. A. Brackett, graces Memorial Hall of his *alma mater,* Harvard University.
4. George, born at Bicester in 1634.
5. Samuel, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 18, 1638.
6. Increase, born at Dorchester, February 23, 1643.

(Generations I-II.—W. S. Appleton: "Record of Descendants of Wm. Sumner of Dorchester," p. 1. Lannan: "Dictionary of Congress," p. 371.)

III

WILLIAM (2) SUMNER, son of William and Mary (West) Sumner, was born in Bicester, England, and died at Boston, Massachusetts, in February,



BUST OF CHARLES SUMNER

IN MEMORIAL HALL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

1675. He married Elizabeth Clement, daughter of Augustine Clement, of Dorchester. She died before 1687. (Clement II.)

Children:

1. Elizabeth, born in Dorchester in 1652, died in 1728; married, in 1670, Joshua Henshaw.
2. Mary, born in Dorchester in 1654, died in Newport, Rhode Island, February 16, 1706; married (first), January 19, 1672, Nicholas Howe, of Roxbury; (second) John Trow.
3. William, born in Boston, February 9, 1656, died in Middletown, Connecticut, July 20, 1703; married (first), May 22, 1671, Rachel Avery, of Dedham; (second) Hannah.
4. Hannah, born in Boston, June 10, 1659; married John Goffe, of Boston.
5. Sarah, born in Boston, February 14, 1662, died February 12, 1736; married (first) a Turell; (second) Joseph Weeks, of Dorchester.
6. Experience, born in Boston, September 22, 1664; married Thomas Gould, of Boston.
7. Ebenezer, born in Boston, October 30, 1666, lost in the Canada raid in 1690.
8. Deliverance, born in Boston, March 18, 1669; married, in May, 1689, Ebenezer Weeks, of Dorchester.
9. *Clement*, of whom further.
10. Mercy, born in Boston, in January, 1675, died young.

(Appleton: "Record, etc.," p. 2.)

IV

CLEMENT SUMNER, son of William and Elizabeth (Clement) Sumner, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 6, 1671, and spent his life there. He married, May 18, 1698, Margaret Harris, daughter of James and Sarah Harris. (Harris II.)

Children, all born in Boston:

1. *William*, of whom further.

2. Ebenezer, born September 1, 1701, died December 26, 1783; married, October 8, 1723, Elizabeth Cox.
3. Margaret, born and died December 7, 1702.
4. Margaret, born July 18, 1705, died December 29, 1783; married, May 19, 1726, William Jepson, of Boston.
5. Elizabeth, born October 8, 1707; married, October 20, 1726, John Bennet, of Boston.
6. Samuel, born August 31, 1709, died January 26, 1784; married, May 16, 1734, Abigail Frothingham, daughter of Samuel Frothingham, of Charlestown, who died in October, 1772.
7. Benjamin, born May 28, 1711, died July 21, 1795; married (first), April 11, 1733, Mercy Melvil; (second), July 19, 1768, Elizabeth Hudson.

(Appleton: "Record, etc.," p. 4.)

V

WILLIAM (3) SUMNER, son of Clement and Margaret (Harris) Sumner, was born in Boston, March 18, 1699, and died in Claremont, New Hampshire, March 4, 1778. He was a physician and practiced in Hebron until 1767, when he removed to Claremont, New Hampshire. He married, October 11, 1721, Hannah Hunt, daughter of Thomas Hunt, of Lebanon, Connecticut; she died April 2, 1781. They were dismissed in 1732 from the Second Church at Boston to the church at Hebron, Connecticut. (Hunt IV.)

Children, born at Hebron, except the first:

1. William, born in Lebanon, Connecticut, February 6, 1723, died October 22, 1748.
2. Mary, born February 8, 1725; married, June 20, 1748, Nathan Rowley.
3. Reuben, born May 29, 1727, died April 2, 1807; married, March 6, 1754, Elizabeth Mack, of Hebron.
4. Hannah, born April 23, 1730; married, September 25, 1746, John Kilbourn, of Claremont, New Hampshire.

5. Clement, born July 15, 1731, died at Keene, New Hampshire, March 29, 1795; married Elizabeth Gilbert, daughter of Samuel Gilbert, of Hebron; she died at Swanzey, New Hampshire.
6. Thomas, born May 7, 1733, died May 25, 1733.
7. *Thomas,* of whom further.
8. Jonathan, born March 15, 1735; married, October 23, 1760, Submit Culver, of Lebanon, Connecticut.
9. Benjamin, born February 5, 1737, died in Claremont, New Hampshire, May 9, 1815; married, May 20, 1758, Prudence Hubbard, daughter of David Hubbard, of Glastonbury, Connecticut.
10. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1742; married, in January, 1762, Joseph Taylor, of Cornish, New Hampshire.
11. Sarah, born May 22, 1749; married, in 1771, Timothy Grannis, of Claremont. (Appleton: "Record, etc.," pp. 7-8.)

VI

THOMAS SUMNER, son of William and Hannah (Hunt) Sumner, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, May 11, 1734, and died near Toronto, Canada, January 4, 1820. He lived at Thetford, Vermont; was justice of the peace, commissioner, and associate justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of Gloucester County, Vermont, in 1770. He married, June 7, 1761, Rebecca Downer, of Bolton, Connecticut, daughter of Samuel and Phebe (Bishop) Downer. (Downer V.)

Children:

1. Thomas Hunt, born in Hebron, Connecticut, April 14, 1762, died young.
2. William Augustus, born in Hebron, March 1, 1764, died at Westminster, Canada, January 7, 1854; married, in 1791, Elizabeth Beardslee, of Greenwich, New Brunswick.
3. Samuel Lockhart, born in Hebron, June 11, 1766, died in 1822.
4. John Austin, born in Thetford, Vermont, November 18, 1768; married Abigail Plumley.

5. *Henry George* (twin), of whom further.
6. George Henry (twin), born in Thetford, July 13, 1771, died April 12, 1848; married, February 18, 1798, Anna Redway.
7. Azor Betts, born August 24, 1777, died at High Point, Missouri, March 25, 1870; married, May 11, 1802, Persis Patty Warren.
8. Nancy; married a Clements, of New Brunswick.
9. Sylvia Americana; married (first) Daniel Mason, of New Brunswick; (second) Abram Shotwell

(Appleton: "Record, etc.," p. 18.)

VI

HENRY GEORGE SUMNER, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Downer) Sumner, was born in Thetford, Vermont, July 13, 1771, died January 31, 1856. He lived at South Bristol, Vermont. He married, October 25, 1798, Sarah Hall, who died November 13, 1855, daughter of Elias and Sarah (Hitchcock) Hall. (Hall VI.)

Children, all born in South Bristol, Vermont:

1. Thomas Hunt, born December 3, 1799, died November 1, 1875; married Dorcas Fuller.
2. *Sylvia Americana,* of whom further.
3. Henry Barnes, born September 19, 1802, died in West Stockholm, New York, February 9, 1848; married, in 1825, Eliza Moody, daughter of Oliver Moody, of Bristol, Vermont.
4. Abigail, born July 18, 1804; married a Mills.
5. Melissa (twin), born April 9, 1806; married a Hale.
6. Melona (twin), born April 9, 1806; married a Carpenter.
7. Caroline, born October 19, 1808.
8. Seneca, born January 20, 1810; married, March 5, 1835, Sylvia J. Mills.
9. Solon, born April 17, 1812; married, May 17, 1834, Julia Mills.
10. Eluthera, born May 18, 1814; married, February 22, 1835, Orsamus White, of Wallingford, Vermont.



HENRY GEORGE SUMNER HOMESTEAD

SOUTH BRISTOL, VERMONT

11. Roderick W., born August 10, 1818, died March 1, 1856; married, March 29, 1842, Sarah H. Cady, daughter of Clark C. Cady, of New Haven, Vermont. (Appleton: "Record, etc.," p. 42.)

VIII

SYLVIA AMERICANA SUMNER, daughter of Henry George and Sarah (Hall) Sumner, was born in Bristol, Vermont, May 21, 1801, died August 23, 1853, and was buried in Starksboro, Vermont. (Starksboro Cemetery Record.) She married, in September, 1829, Joseph Eddy, of Wallingford, Vermont. (Eddy—Line One—Generation VIII.)

(Appleton: "Record, etc.," p. 42. Eddy Family Association Records.)

HALL ARMS

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable between three columbines, slipped proper.
Crest—A lion's head erased proper.
Motto—Turpiter desperatur.

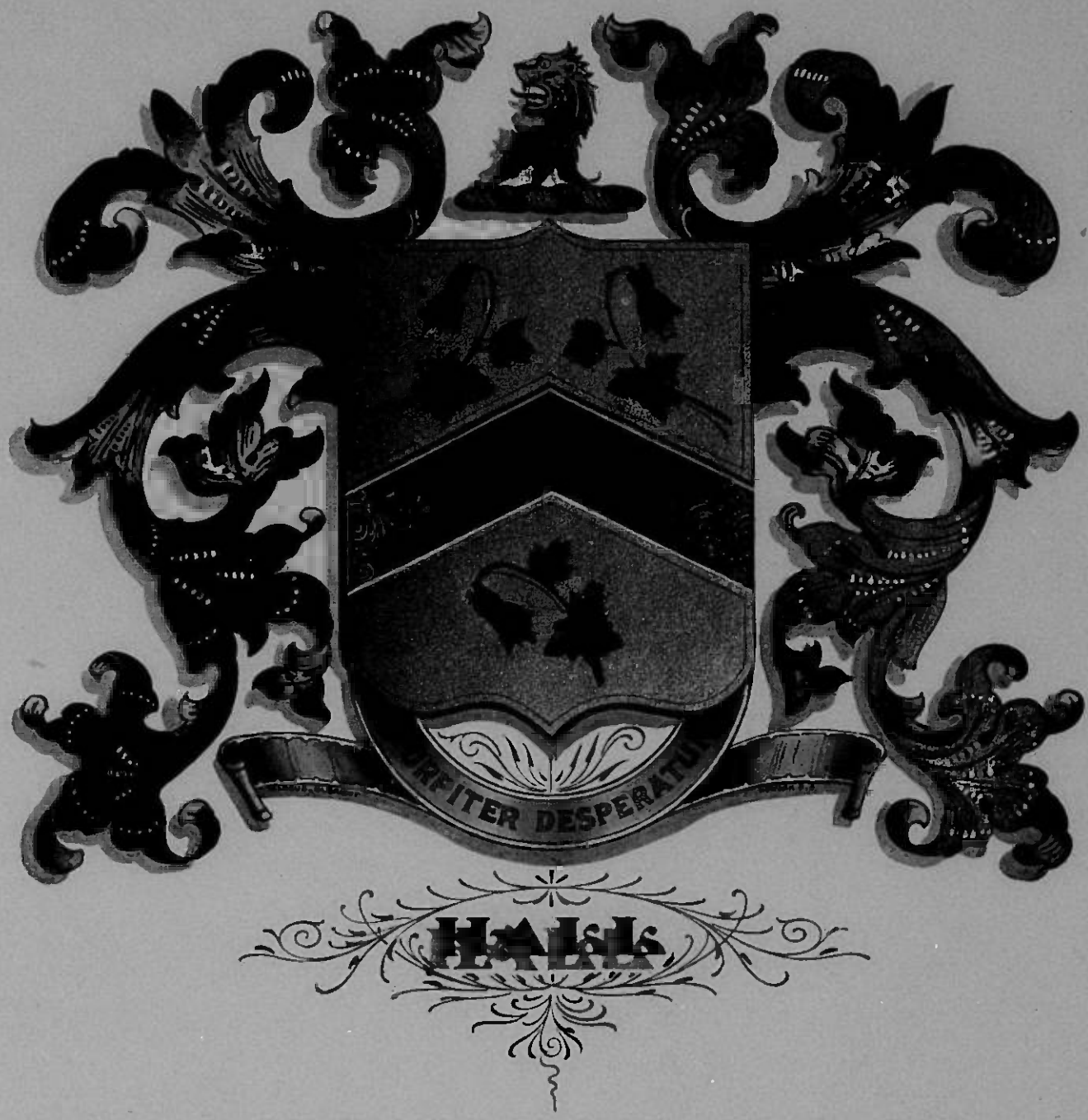
(Arms and Crest—Bolton: "American Armory." Motto—Burke: "General Armory.")

HALL.

Symbolic:

The chevron represents the gable rafter of a roof, and was often given to ambassadors and eminent statesmen as a reward for the protection (as under a roof) they gave their King and country.

The three columbines on the shield represent the gentleness and harmlessness of the dove (Columbinus) and probably was named after it. Guillim, the most eminent authority on heraldry in the 17th and 18th centuries, in his great volume printed 1724, gives these arms as belonging to "Hall," and mentions "The Columbines is holden to be very medicinable for the dissolving of impostumations or swellings of the throat." In conjunction with the above I recall a conversation I had some years ago with some one in connection with the "Hall" arms. As near as I can remember the conversation was about a legend of the "Hall" family, which I'll give for what it may be worth. It seems that once upon a time the oldest child of one of England's Kings was attacked by a severe disease of the throat and all the court physicians were unable to cure it or even retard its progress. Then a certain Doctor Hall was called, and he, by making a concoction out of herbs, etc., of the Columbine, and applying the same, succeeded in curing the child, and as a reward was showered with honors and awarded the right to bear the Columbine in his arms.



HALL

John Lowthroppe of Cherry Burton, Eng.

Robert Lowthroppe succeeded to his father's estates in Cherry Burton. m. Ellen —

Thos. Lowthroppe, b. in Cherry Burton d. in Etton, Yorkshire, Eng. m. Mary —

Rev. John Lothropp, bapt. in Etton, Eng. Dec. 20. 1584
Settled at Scituate, Mass., Sept. 27, 1634

Samuel Lathrop, b. in Eng. Came to Scituate in 1634 Later assigned land in New London. m. Elizabeth Scudder b Oct. 1655; d. Nov. 1, 1706 m. Apr. 21, 1681 2nd wife)

Sarah Lathrop

Robert Royce (or Rice) Nathaniel Royce

b. in Eng. Came to Boston in 1634 in ship Francis. Freeman 1634. m. Elizabeth 1736. Lived in Wallingford

b. Mar. 24, 1639; d. Feb. 8

John Hall, bapt. 1605 in Eng. Came to America in 1633 Fought in Pequot War m. Jean (or Jane) Woolen

Deacon John Hall

b. abt. 1641, d. Sept. 2, 1721 First deacon of Wallingford Ch.

Edw. Parker, b. in Eng. Took oath of fidelity at New Haven in 1644 m. Elizabeth — Potter

Mary Parker

bapt. Aug. 27, 1648. d. 1725 m. Dec. 6, 1666.

Elizabeth Royce
b. Dec. 28, 1689
d. Sept. 2, 1755
m. June 28, 1707

John Hall
b. Mar. 14, 1681
d. Apr. 27, 1766, in Wallingford, Conn

John Hall, "Esquire."
b. in Wallingford, Conn. Dec. 28, 1712
m. June 11, 1739, Abigail Russell



Elias Hall, b. 1740; d. 1821
In French & Indian Wars. At Ticonderoga & Crown Pt. m. S. Hitchcock

Sarah Hall, b. 1779; d. in Vermont
m. Oct. 25, 1798, Henry Geo. Sumner

Sylvia Americana Sumner m. Jos. Eddy

Harty Caroline Eddy m. Wm. T. Haight

Alpha Haight m. Frank A. Ruf

Hall

HALL as a surname comes from the Anglo-Saxon *Hall* or *Halle,* a superior dwelling, one more pretentious than that of the "rank and file" of the people found throughout England during the period when surnames were coming into use. The name is of local derivation, taken by those who first used it from their residence in, or near such a hall. Entries appear in the earliest rolls and registers for the most part with the locative prepositions de, de la, at, atte, and at ye. Families of the name were well established and prominent among the peerage and landed gentry in England for several centuries. More than a hundred armorial bearings are recorded for individuals and family groups bearing the name Hall. A curious tradition attaches to the granting of the coat-of-arms used by the Halls in America today. This arms, it is said, was granted to one John Hall, an eminent physician of the court of England, who was called to attend a child of the Royal family, all others having despaired of its life. Dr. Hall ordered that the root of the columbine be given the child, who in consequence of this treatment recovered. The grateful King knighted Hall of Coventry, and ordered the device of three Columbines to be grouped about the chevron of his shield. The Latin motto, *Turpiter desperatur,* signifies literally, "It is shameful to be despairing."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." "Tercentenary of New England Families," Vol. III, p. 198, pub. by American Historical Society, Inc. Burke: "General Armory.")

I

JOHN HALL, the immigrant ancestor of the Halls, of Wallingford, Connecticut, was born about 1605, in England, came to America in 1633, and was a

freeman of the Massachusetts Colony in 1634. His autograph signature is found on the Colonial records of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639. His name appears often in those records, mostly in reference to pieces of land. He fought in the Pequot War, and was freed from training in 1665, being then in the sixtieth year of his age. In 1670 several of his sons joined a company and settled in Wallingford, the father going with them at that time, or soon after, and becoming one of the original proprietors. He and his son John were chosen selectmen in 1675. He died March 3, 1676-77, making an oral will on his deathbed.

John Hall married Jean or Jane Woolen, who had previously lived with William Wilkes, of Boston. She probably came to this country with the Wilkes family, for William Wilkes paid her fare and gave her three pounds a year for her services in his family for five years. He also promised her ten pounds as a gift when she should marry.

Children:

1. *John* (twin), of whom further.
2. Sarah (twin), baptized August 9, 1646.
3. Richard, born July 11, 1645.
4. Samuel, born May 21, 1646.
5. Daniel, born 1647-48.
6. Thomas, born March 25, 1649.
7. Jonathan, born April 5, 1651.
8. David, born March 17, 1652-53.

(Cutter: "New England Families," 1913 ed., Vol. III, p. 1071, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Publ.)

II

DEACON JOHN (2) Hall, son of John and Jean or Jane (Woolen) Hall, was born about 1641, and died September 2, 1721. He was the first deacon of the Wallingford Church; selectman in 1675; and deputy to the General Assembly at Hartford, in 1687. He married, December 6, 1666, Mary Parker, who

died September 22, 1725, daughter of Edward Parker, of New Haven. (Parker II.)

Children:

1. Elizabeth, born August 11, 1670, in New Haven.
2. Daniel, born July 26, 1672.
3. Mary, born June 23, 1675.
4. Nathaniel, born February 8, 1677.
5. *John,* of whom further.
6. Lydia, born January 22, 1683.
7. Samuel, born December 24, 1686, died November 1, 1689.
8. Esther, born August 30, 1693.
9. Caleb, born September 14, 1697.

(*Op. cit.*, p. 1105.)

III

JOHN (3) HALL, son of John and Mary (Parker) Hall, was born March 14, 1681, and died in Wallingford, Connecticut, April 27, 1766. He spent his entire life in Wallingford, Connecticut. He married, June 28, 1707, Elizabeth Royce, who died September 2, 1755, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Lathrop) Royce. (Royce III.)

Children:

1. Isaac (twin), born July 22, 1709.
2. Peter (twin), born July 22, 1709.
3. *John,* of whom further.
4. Abel.
5. Asahel, born January 19, 1717.
6. Royce, born December 26, 1718.
7. Abigail, born March 7, 1723.
8. Elizabeth, born July 9, 1725.
9. Benjamin, born April 4, 1728.
10. Elisha, born September 15, 1730.
11. Sarah, born August 25, 1732.

(C. H. S. Davis: "History of Wallingford, Connecticut," pp. 752, 756.)

IV

JOHN (4) HALL, "Esquire," son of John and Elizabeth (Royce) Hall, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, December 28, 1712, and died there May 13, 1795. He married, June 11, 1739, Abigail Russell.

Children:

1. *Elias,* of whom further.
2. Jared, born July 19, 1741.
3. Abigail, born October 16, 1743.
4. John, born December 6, 1744.
5. Elizabeth, born September 28, 1745.
6. William, born June 15, 1747.
7. Mary, born January 23, 1749.
8. Eunice, born July 6, 1751.
9. Anna C., born August 15, 1755.
10. Benjamin, born July 2, 1757.

(Davis: "History of Wallingford, Connecticut," p. 764. Rev. David Hall: "Halls of New England," p. 94.)

V

ELIAS HALL, son of John and Abigail (Russell) Hall, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, March 10, 1740, and died in Williston, Vermont, October 31, 1821. He served in the French and Indian War in Colonel Whiting's regiment, and was on duty at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. He went from Wallingford to Cheshire, Connecticut, and later to Pittsford, Vermont, living for a time at Williston, which is about fifteen miles from Bristol, Vermont, the home of the Sumner family. He married (first), December 15, 1763, Mary Humiston. He married (second) Ruhama. She died in 1776, and he married (third), in 1778, Sarah Hitchcock. She died in 1808. (The Hall Genealogy states that she died in 1814, aged sixty-three. This is an error, which is corrected in the Hitchcock Genealogy.) (Hitchcock V.)

Children by first marriage:

1. Martha, born September 26, 1764.
2. Mary, born May 26, 1766.
3. Ruth, born February 28, 1768.
4. Benjamin, born February 20, 1770.
5. Eliakim, born May 31, 1773.

Child by second marriage:

6. Ruhama, died in infancy.

Children by third marriage:

7. *Sarah,* of whom further:
8. Eunice, born February 6, 1780.
9. Elias, born June 2, 1781.
10. Jotham H., born November 5, 1783.
11. Josephus, born March 27, 1785.
12. Lovice, born March 27, 1787.
13. John, born November 4, 1788.
14. Joel, born January 21, 1791.
15. William A., born October 31, 1795.

(Davis: "History of Wallingford, Connecticut," p. 764. Rev. David Hall: "Halls of New England," p. 103. A. M. Gaverly: "History of Pittsford, Vermont," p. 205.)

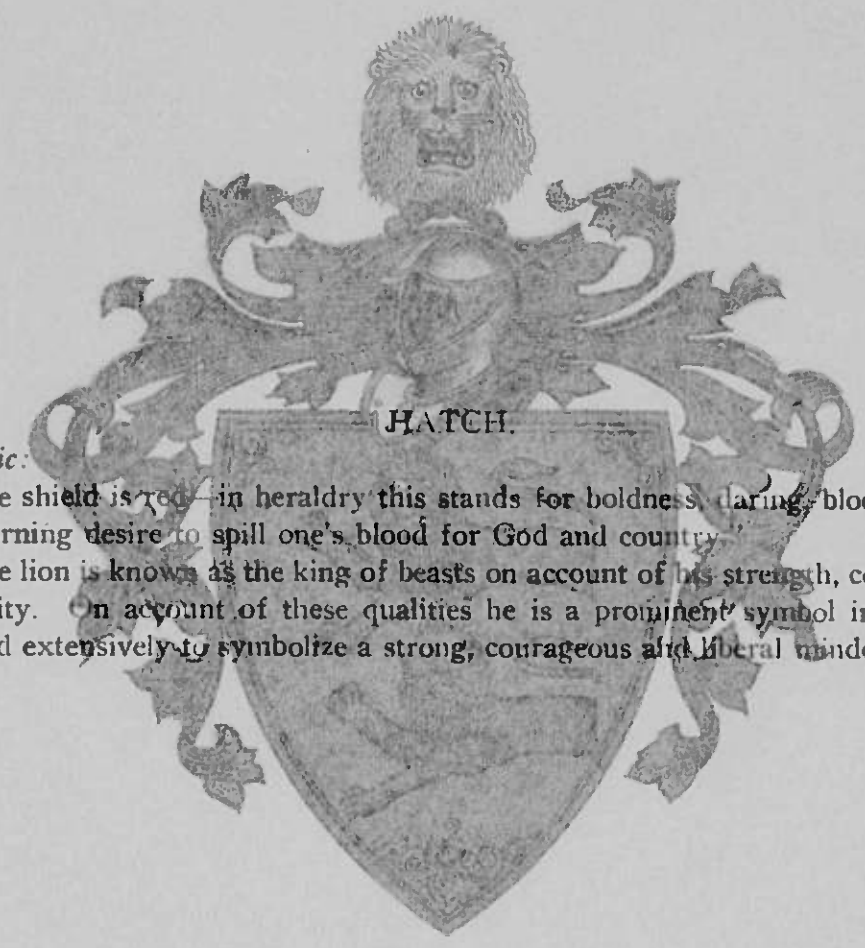
VI

SARAH HALL, daughter of Elias and Sarah (Hitchcock) Hall, was born (birth record says June 20, 1779, cemetery record says April 29, 1779), and died, according to the cemetery record, in Bristol, Vermont, November 13, 1855. She married, October 25, 1798, Henry George Sumner. (Sumner VII.)

(Rev. David Hall: "The Halls of New England," p. 104. W. S. Appleton: "Record of Descendants of Wm. Sumner of Dorchester," p. 42.)

HATCH ARMS

Arms—Gules, two demi lions passant guardant or.
Crest—A lion's head cabossed argent. (Burke: "General Armory.")



HATCH.

Symbolic:

The shield is red—in heraldry this stands for boldness, daring, blood and fire—"a burning desire to spill one's blood for God and country."

The lion is known as the king of beasts on account of his strength, courage and generosity. On account of these qualities he is a prominent symbol in heraldry, and used extensively to symbolize a strong, courageous and liberal minded man.

Hatch



Hatch

FISH ROWLEY EDDY HATCH

John Fosten m. Ellen Munn

William Palmer
Came to Plymouth
in 1621 in ship "Fortune"
Freeman 1633 m. France

Mary Fosten m. Wm. Eddye, A.M.
of Cranbrook, England.

Sam'l Eddy, b. in Eng. Arrived at
Plymouth, Mass. in 1630. m. Elizabeth

PALMER

Ann Palmer-Blossom m. Henry Rowley
Came to Plym'th from Holland | b. in Eng.; d. in Mass. 1673

Thos. Hatch came to New England 1630-34



John Fish, of Gt. Bowden, Lei-
cestershire m. Margaret

Thos. Fish m. Mary Sprigge

Nathaniel Fish, b. in Eng.
d. in Mass.; m. 1643, Lydia
d. of Rev. John Miller

Nathaniel Fish

Nathan Fish, m. Dec. 25
1686, Deborah Barrows

Jonathan Hatch
b. in Eng.; d. in Falmouth,
Mass. in 1710; m. Apr. 1646

Sarah Rowley

John Eddy, b. in Plymouth, 1637
d. in Tisbury, Mass. May 27, 1715

Hepzibah Doggett
b. in 1643, probably in
Watertown, Mass.; d. 1726

John Doggett
b. in Eng. Came to
America with Gov
Winthrop's fleet in 1630

Benjamin Hatch
b. Sept. 7, 1655; in Barn-
stable, Mass.; d. after 1712

Alice Eddy
b. May 3, 1659; d. abt. 1710

m. Mar. 16, 1682-83

Mariah Fish
b. in Falmouth, Mass
July 31, 1691; m. June
30, 1716, at Falmouth

John Hatch
b. in Falmouth, Mass.
Feb. 16, 1689; d. 1738.
in Mansfield, Conn.

PINE TREE FLAG

Nathaniel Hatch, b. 1726. d. a Conti-
ental soldier, in New Hampshire,
in 1776. m. 1757 Achsah Parmelee

Capt. Jeremiah Hatch, b. 1766 in Dut-
chess Co. N.Y.; d. 1850 in Nebraska.
He joined the Continental Army at 15
yrs. of age. m. 1789 Elizabeth Haight

Mariah Hatch, b. Dec. 5, 1795 in Vt.
d. Mar. 9, 1860; m. Daniel Haight

Wm. Thos. Haight m. Harty Caroline Eddy

Alpha Haight m. Frank A. Ruf

Hatch

HATCH is a name derived from an old Anglo-Saxon word Hacche, meaning a door or floodgate, and it is also the term for a bar or gate across the highway in a deer forest to prevent deer escaping. As a surname it signifies a dweller at or near such a gate. The ancient Hatch family took its name from the place of its habitation in the parish of South Moulton, Devonshire, England. The earliest record of the name is found in the Domesday Book of A. D. 1086, under the form "Hache." In 1273 the name Richard de la Hacche appears in the Hundred Rolls of Wiltshire, and that of John atte Hache in those of Oxfordshire.

The Devonshire Hatch family is the source of nearly every armorial Hatch family, including those of Cornwall, Berkshire, and probably of County Kent. Two important branches sprang from the original line; possibly one of these was the Hach who was a lord and baron of Parliament in the days of King Edward I, 1272, established in Wiltshire. At least it is definitely known that of two eminent branches, one was at Hach and Wooly, whose daughter and heiress became the second wife of Baldwin Mallet, solicitor of King Henry VIII, 1509; the other was at Aller in South Moulton, which intermarried with such honorable families as those of Giffard, Bluet, Chichester, Fortescue, Mallet, etc.

It has not been proven that Thomas Hatch of Barnstable was of the Devonshire and Cornwall pedigree, but it has been stated that he was of Devon, and that "he came from England in the ship 'Mary and John' 300 tons, Capt. Squib, master, to Dorchester, Massachusetts." That his descendants helped to name

towns in the new country after old Devon and Cornwall cities, such as Falmouth and Barnstable, has been taken as evidence that his home was in that locality.

("Genealogy and History of the Hatch Family," compiled by the Hatch Genealogical Society, pp. 1-2. Westcote: "View of Devonshire," p. 603.)

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

THOMAS HATCH, born in England about 1603, died in Barnstable, Plymouth Colony, in April or May, 1661. He came to New England between the years 1630 and 1634, and was made a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, May 14 of the latter year. In 1639 he purchased land in that part of Plymouth Colony which was incorporated January 17, 1639, as the town of Yarmouth, being one of the nine original purchasers. His trade was that of tailor. On June 1, 1641, he removed to Barnstable and there lived during the remainder of his life. He was a man of considerable means and a respected citizen. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Thomas Hatch died, leaving wife Grace. She is thought to have been his second wife.

Children:

1. *Jonathan,* of whom further.
2. Lydia, who married Henry Taylor.

(Hatch Genealogical Society: "Genealogy and History of the Hatch Family," descendants of Thomas and Grace Hatch, of Dorchester, Yarmouth, and Barnstable, Massachusetts, p. 4.)

II

JONATHAN HATCH, son of Thomas Hatch, is represented as being a man of indomitable energy and splendid character. He was born in England and died in Falmouth, Massachusetts, in December, 1710. He lived in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, until 1644, when we find him in Barnstable. On August 24,

1645, he was one of the four men forming the quota of the town of Barnstable in the expedition against the Narragansetts and their confederates. In 1660 Jonathan Hatch and Isaac Robinson, as the first white settlers, each built a log house at Succonnesset, which place on June 4, 1686, was set off from Barnstable as the town of Falmouth. His farm at Falmouth contained eighty acres, and for several years he was the agent of the proprietors, employed at times in mapping out the bounds of lots, and attending to the sales and transfers of rights.

He married, April 11, 1646, Sarah Rowley, daughter of Henry and Ann (Palmer-Blossom) Rowley. (Rowley II.) The wedding took place in Barnstable, Massachusetts.

Children, all born in Barnstable, Massachusetts:

1. Mary, born July 16, 1647.
2. Thomas, born January 1, 1649.
3. Jonathan, born May 16, 1652.
4. Joseph, born June 10, 1654.
5. *Benjamin,* of whom further.
6. Nathaniel, born September 3, 1657.
7. Samuel, born October 4, 1659.
8. Moses, born March 4, 1663.
9. Sarah, born March 23, 1665.
10. Mercy, born April 27, 1667.
11. Lydia, born May 16, 1669.

(*Op. cit.,* pp. 10-11. Mayflower Descendants, Vol. V, p. 171, from vital records. "Representative Men and Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 733. "American Families," Vol. XVIII, p. 320, American Historical Society, Inc., Publ.)

III

BENJAMIN HATCH, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Rowley) Hatch, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, September 7, 1655, and died in Falmouth, Massachusetts, after 1712. He married (first), June 17, 1678, Mercy Lombard.

daughter of Joshua and Abigail (Linnell) Lombard. She died in Falmouth, March 6, 1681-82. The following year, March 16, 1682-83, he married (second) Alice Eddy, daughter of John and Hepzibah (Doggett) Eddy, of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard. (Eddy—Line Two—Generation IV.) His second wife died in 1710, after which he married (third), February 13, 1711-12, Mrs. Experience (Linnell) Davis, daughter of David and Hannah Linnell, and widow of Jabez Davis. Her will was dated December 16, 1736.

Children of first marriage, born in Falmouth:

1. Abigail, born August 4, 1679.
2. Mary or Mercy, born March or November 3, 1681.
3. Benjamin, born in 1682, died in infancy.

Children of second marriage, born at Falmouth:

4. Benjamin, born December 23, 1683, died January 10, 1684.
5. Nathaniel, born February 7, 1684.
6. Benjamin, born October 17, 1686.
7. *John,* of whom further.
8. Elizabeth, born March 25, 1692; married, in 1710, John Hathaway.
9. Maletiah, born in October, 1693; married, in 1715, Johanna Willes.
10. Timothy, born October 19, 1695, died March 30, 1766.
11. Hannah, born May 7, 1698; married, in 1716, Nathaniel Rust.

(Hatch Genealogical Society: "Genealogy and History of the Hatch Family," descendants of Thomas and Grace Hatch, of Dorchester, Yarmouth, and Barnstable, Massachusetts, pp. 26-28.)

IV

JOHN HATCH, son of Benjamin and Alice (Eddy) Hatch, was born in Falmouth, Massachusetts, February 16, 1689, and died in Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1738. He resided in Falmouth until 1723, then removed to Tolland, Connecticut, and subsequently to Mansfield and Willington, Connecticut. He married, at Falmouth, June 30, 1716, Mariah Fish, daughter of Nathan and Deborah (Barrows) Fish, of Falmouth. (Fish II.)

Children (first five born in Falmouth, Massachusetts):

1. Susannah, born July 11, 1717; married, June 15, 1738, Ebenezer Green.
2. Hannah, born June 23, 1718.
3. John, born March 7, 1719.
4. Benjamin, born January 5, 1720.
5. Elizabeth, born January 14, 1722.
6. *Nathaniel,* of whom further.
7. Maletiah, born in Mansfield, Connecticut, July 8, 1727.
8. Ebenezer, born in Willington, Connecticut, April 16, 1729.

(*Op. cit.,* pp. 45-46. Falmouth, Massachusetts, Vital Records, p. 115.)

V

NATHANIEL HATCH, son of John and Mariah (Fish) Hatch, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, July 1, 1726, died a Continental soldier, at Charlestown, New Hampshire, August 17, 1776 (Hatch diary, July 3). He was married in New Haven, Connecticut, December 6, 1757, to Achsah Parmelee (also recorded Parmalee), daughter of Abel and Mary (Beecher) Parmelee, of Connecticut, and Nine Partners, Dutchess County, New York. (Parmelee V.) This couple lived mainly in New Haven, Connecticut, until the Revolutionary War, but in 1766 they were at the Oblong, Nine Partners, New York, where their son Jeremiah was born.

Children:

1. Nathaniel.
2. Anna, baptized August 15, 1762, in New Haven, Connecticut.
3. *Jeremiah,* of whom further.
4. Joel, born about 1768, was baptized January 12, 1772, in New Haven.
5. Mary Rebecca, baptized January 12, 1772, in New Haven.
6. Oliver, born July 14, 1775, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, was baptized December 8, 1776, in New Haven.

(Hatch Genealogical Society: "Genealogy and History of the Hatch Family," pp. 92-93. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. LIII, p. 409.)

VI

CAPTAIN JEREMIAH HATCH, son of Nathaniel and Achsah (Parmelee) Hatch, was born in the Oblong, Nine Partners, Dutchess County, New York, September 25, 1766, and died at Pleasant Grove, Nebraska, May 23, 1850. After the death of his father in 1776, he was "bound out," but at the age of fifteen he ran away and joined Captain Tisdale's company, Colonel John Greaton's (3d) regiment, giving his residence as Topsfield, Massachusetts, but enlisting from the town of Winchendon; he was reported transferred to Captain Woodbridge's company, June 10, 1782. After the war he was put in command of a militia company. He married in Ferrisburg, Addison County, Vermont, November 23, 1789, Elizabeth Haight (vital record), daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Allen) Hoyt. (Haight—Line Two—Generation V.)

Children (all except sixth and ninth born in Ferrisburg, Vermont):

1. John, born September 27, 1790, died September 29 that year.
2. Joel, born September 12, 1791, died in infancy.
3. Nathaniel, born September 3, 1792, died in infancy.
4. Anna, born and died April 27, 1794.
5. *Mariah,* of whom further.
6. Hezekiah, born December 2, 1798, in Charlotte, Vermont.
7. Josephus, born July 2, 1801.
8. Abram Chase, born July 22, 1805, died in 1829, unmarried.
9. Jeremiah, born January 2, 1819, in South Bristol, Vermont.

(Hatch Genealogical Society: "Genealogy and History of the Hatch Family," pp. 181, 183. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution," Vol. VII, p. 492.)

VII

MARIAH HATCH, daughter of Captain Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Haight) Hatch, was born in Vergennes, Vermont, December 5, 1795-96, and died in Bristol, Vermont, March 9, 1860. (The Hatch Genealogy claims Mariah Hatch to be an adopted daughter, but this is probably an error, since the vital record at

Montpelier, Vermont, lists her as daughter.) She married Daniel Haight, of Vermont, and was the mother of his six children. (Haight—Line One—Generation VIII.)

(Hatch Genealogical Society: "Genealogy and History of the Hatch Family," p. 183. Vital Records of Montpelier, Vermont.)

Haight

(Line Two)

I

SIMON HOYT (see Haight—Line One).

II

MOSES HOYT, son of Simon and Susanna (Smith) Hoyt, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, before 1637, and died in East Chester, New York, after March, 1712. On May 21, 1658, his name appears on the records of Fairfield, Connecticut. He removed to East Chester, Westchester County, New York, in 1665, where his name thereafter appears frequently up to 1703. His wife Elizabeth survived him.

Children:

1. *Moses, Jr.*, of whom further.
2. Mary; married Edmund Ward before 1702.
3. Abigail; married Henry Fowler before 1703.

("Hoyt Genealogy," pp. 300-02, 317-18.)

III

MOSES HOYT, JR., son of Moses and Elizabeth Hoyt, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, before 1662, and died in East Chester, New York, his will proved March 14, 1711-12. In his will he mentions his wife Elizabeth and eight children.

Children, born in East Chester, New York:

1. Abigail, born June 16, 1692; living in 1712.
2. Eleanor, born June 24, 1694; living in 1712.
3. Moses, born October 28, 1696; sold his land and houses in East Chester in 1741, and removed to "Crum Elbow" precinct in Dutchess County, where he granted deeds in 1751. He married Rachel.
4. Rachel, born February 6, 1698; living in 1712.
5. Aaron, born March 27, 1700; sold lands in Crum Elbow in 1744-45; had a son, Aaron, Jr.
6. Solomon, born February 9, 1702, died before 1712.
7. Joshua, mentioned in father's will; was at Crum Elbow in 1742.
8. *Caleb,* of whom further.
9. Mariam, living in 1712.

("Hoyt Genealogy," pp. 331-32.)

IV

CALEB HOYT, son of Moses, Jr., and Elizabeth Hoyt, was born in East Chester, New York, about 1707, and died in Charlotte precinct, Dutchess County, New York, will proved November 12, 1779. He bought land at "Nine Partners," Crum Elbow precinct, May 25, 1739, and other land in 1748. In 1764 when he was living in Charlotte precinct, he sold land in the "Great Nine Partners." He married Elizabeth Allen.

Children (name spelled Haight):

1. Caleb, Jr., living in 1775.
2. Joseph, died at Nine Partners, May 11, 1818; married Hannah Huestis.
3. Benjamin. living in 1775.
4. Nathaniel, living in 1775.
5. *Elizabeth,* of whom further.
6. Abigail, living in 1775.
7. Eleanor, living in 1775.

("Hoyt Genealogy," pp. 332, 353.)

V

ELIZABETH HAIGHT, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Allen) Hoyt (Haight), was born at Nine Partners, Dutchess County, New York, April 24, 1772, and died near Florence, Nebraska, December 15, 1847. She married, in Ferrisburg, Vermont, November 23, 1789, Jeremiah Hatch, son of Nathaniel and Achsah (Parmelee) Hatch, of Connecticut and Nine Partners, New York. (Hatch VI.)

(Hatch Genealogical Society: "Genealogy and History of the Hatch Family," pp. 181-82.)



Hitchcock

HITCHCOCK ARMS

Arms—Argent, on a cross azure five fleurs-de-lis, or, in the dexter chief quarter a lion rampant, gules.

Crest—A castle, gules, on the tower a dove's head erased, in the mouth a round buckle.

Motto—*Esse quod opto.*

(From "Hitchcock Genealogy.")

The shield is silver, which signifies purity and justice.

The cross was the badge of those who made the pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

The fleur-de-lis, emblem of old Royal France, was often awarded to those who captured an emblem belonging to the enemy, in the old English-French wars.

Symbolizing dauntless courage, the lion represents a valiant and courageous warrior.

The castle indicates successful defense against the enemy.

Motto—Esse quod opto.

HITCHCOCK ARMS

Arms—Argent, on a cross azure five fleurs-de-lis, or, in the dexter chief quarter a lion rampant, gules.

Crest—A castle, gules, on the tower a lion's head erased, in the mouth a round buckle.

Motto—*Esse quod opto.*

(From "Hitchcock Genealogy" (1894), by Edward Hitchcock.)

Hitchcock

ARMS emblazoned herewith belong to one of the two families bearing this name of the county of Wiltshire. These are the principal Hitchcock families of England, and the oldest. The name is found fairly frequently in old documents, and we find the name in many parts of England and Wales, but tradition tells us that the American Hitchcock family came from Wiltshire, where they had been located since the time of William the Conqueror. The word Hitch is an old English name for Richard, and cock is the ordinary diminutive.

("Hitchcock Genealogy" (1894), by Edward Hitchcock.)

I

MATTHIAS HITCHCOCK was born in England in 1610, died in New Haven, Connecticut, November 16, 1669. He came to America in the spring of 1635 (aged then twenty-five years). He was one of the original signers of the "fundamental agreement" made in New Haven, Connecticut, 1639, and was one of the five purchasers of East Haven, Connecticut. He married Elizabeth, who died in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1676.

Children:

1. Eliakim; married, November 4, 1666, Sarah Merrick, daughter of Thomas Merrick.
2. Nathaniel; married, January 18, 1670, Elizabeth Moss, daughter of John Moss.
3. *John,* of whom further.

HULL | MONSON (MUNSON) | HITCHCOCK | MERRIMAN



Thomas Merriman d.1559

Gregory Merriman
d.1596 m. Maria —

George Merriman d.1655
A cooper of London



Thomas Munson
b. in Eng; d May. 1685
m. Joanna —
Served in Pequot War

Richard Hull, b. in England; d. 1662
Freeman in Dorchester, Mass, 1634
A founder of New Haven in 1639
A signer of "Fundamantal Agreement"

Dr. John Hull, b. in New Haven
d. in Wallingford, Conn. Dec., 1711
Surgeon in King Philip's War. May 1675 – June 1676



Matthias Hitchcock
b. in Eng; Came to Amer. 1635
Signer of Fundamental Agreement; m. Elizabeth

Capt. Nathaniel Merriman
Came to Boston 1632; In Pequot War; m. Joan —

Samuel Munson
bapt. in First Church of New Haven. Freeman Oct. 1669

Martha Bradley
m. Oct. 26, 1665; dau. of Wm. & Alice (Pritchard) Bradley

Capt. Joseph Hull
b. in Stratford, Conn, 1668
d. in Derby, Conn, Oct, 1744
Repat General Court.

John Hitchcock
d. in Wallingford, Conn, 1716

Abigail Merriman
b. Apr. 18, 1654; m. Jan 18, 1670

Samuel Munson
b. Feb 28, 1669, d. Nov 23, 1741
Town clerk of Wallingford
m. Martha — d. Jan 1707

Mary Nichols
b. 1674; d. 1733; m. 1691
She was the daughter of Caleb Nichols

Caleb Hull
b. in Derby, Conn Feb, 1695
d. in Cheshire, 1788
Ensign of New Cheshire Train Band
m. Mercy Benham

John Hitchcock
b. in Wallingford, Conn.
d. May 22, 1760

Marlo Munson
b. Feb. 15, 1694; d. July 1, 1739; m. Nov. 21, 1712

Mary Hull
b. Mar 17, 1728
m. Oct. 3, 1745

Jotham Hitchcock
b. Feb. 4, 1722
d. Sept. 24, 1767

Sarah Hitchcock b. Jan. 8, 1748
d. 1808, m. 1778 Elias Hall

Sarah Hall m. Henry G. Sumner

Sylvia Sumner m. Joseph Eddy

Harty C. Eddy m. Wm. T. Haight

Alpha Haight m. Frank A. Ruf

4. Elizabeth, born June 4, 1651; married (first) Anthony Hand; and (second) John Nash.

("Hitchcock Genealogy" (1894), by Edward Hitchcock; Commemorative Biographical Record of New Haven County, Connecticut, Vol. II, p. 1427, by J. H. Beers Company.)

II

JOHN HITCHCOCK, son of Matthias and Elizabeth Hitchcock, was born probably in New Haven, as early as June of 1639. He died in Wallingford, Connecticut, July 6, 1716. He was one of the original proprietors of Wallingford, Connecticut, which town was founded in 1670. He called himself "landowner, yeoman and planter." He married (first), January 18, 1670, Abigail Merriman, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Merriman. (Merriman II.) He married (second) Mary.

Children, all by first wife:

1. A daughter, born October 1, 1671, died young.
2. Samuel, born in 1672, died young.
3. Abigail, born in 1674; married Jacob Johnson.
4. Mary, born December 10, 1676; married Benjamin Beach.
5. Nathaniel, born April 18, 1679; married Sarah Jennings.
6. Margery, born September 9, 1681; married (first) Joseph Munson; (second) Stephen Peck.
7. Elizabeth, born April 8, 1684.
8. *John,* of whom further.
9. Matthias, born May 26, 1688; married Thankful Andrews; married (second) Deborah (Barner) Tuttle; married (third) Widow Sarah Hough.
10. Hannah, born January 9, 1691.
11. Damaris, born July 11, 1693; married Sylvanus Clark.
12. Benjamin, born March 24, 1696; married Elizabeth Ives.

("Hitchcock Genealogy" (1894), by Edward Hitchcock; Commemorative Biographical Record of New Haven County, Connecticut, Vol. II, p. 846.)

III

JOHN HITCHCOCK, JR., son of John and Abigail (Merriman) Hitchcock, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, October 16, 1685, and died in Wallingford, May 22, 1760. He was of New Haven and Wallingford, Connecticut, and owned land also in Cheshire, Connecticut. He married (first), November 21, 1712, Marlo Munson, who died July 1, 1739. (Munson IV.) He married (second), November 29, 1739, Elizabeth Chatterton, who died May 4, 1788.

Children by first wife:

1. Peter, born October 14, 1713.
2. Martha, born April 1, 1715.
3. John, born May 11, 1717.
4. Eliakim, born September 7, 1719, died young.
5. *Jotham,* of whom further.
6. Dan, born March 14, 1724.
7. Eliakim, born June 13, 1726.
8. Titus, born January 31, 1729.
9. Katherine, born July 10, 1731.
10. Benjamin, baptized February 5, 1733.

Children by second wife:

11. Amos, born December 28, 1740.
12. David, born September 17, 1742.
13. Elizabeth (twin), born October 24, 1743.
14. Elisha (twin), born October 24, 1743.

("Hitchcock Genealogy" (1894), by Edward Hitchcock; M. A. Munson: "The Munson Record," Vol. I, p. 90.)

IV

JOTHAM HITCHCOCK, son of John and Marlo (Munson) Hitchcock, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, February 4, 1722, and died September 24, 1767. He lived in Wallingford, Connecticut, and in Cheshire, Connecticut. He married, October 3, 1745, Mary Hull. (Hull V.)

Children:

1. Lyman, born March 15, 1747.
2. *Sarah,* of whom further.
3. Marlow, born December 26, 1750.
4. Mary, born December 4, 1752.
5. Jotham, Jr., born November 6, 1754.
6. Brampton, born January 4, 1758.
7. Merinda, born February 4, 1762.
8. Patience H., born September 13, 1763.
9. Elias, born October 25, 1766.

("Hitchcock Genealogy" (1894), by Edward Hitchcock.)

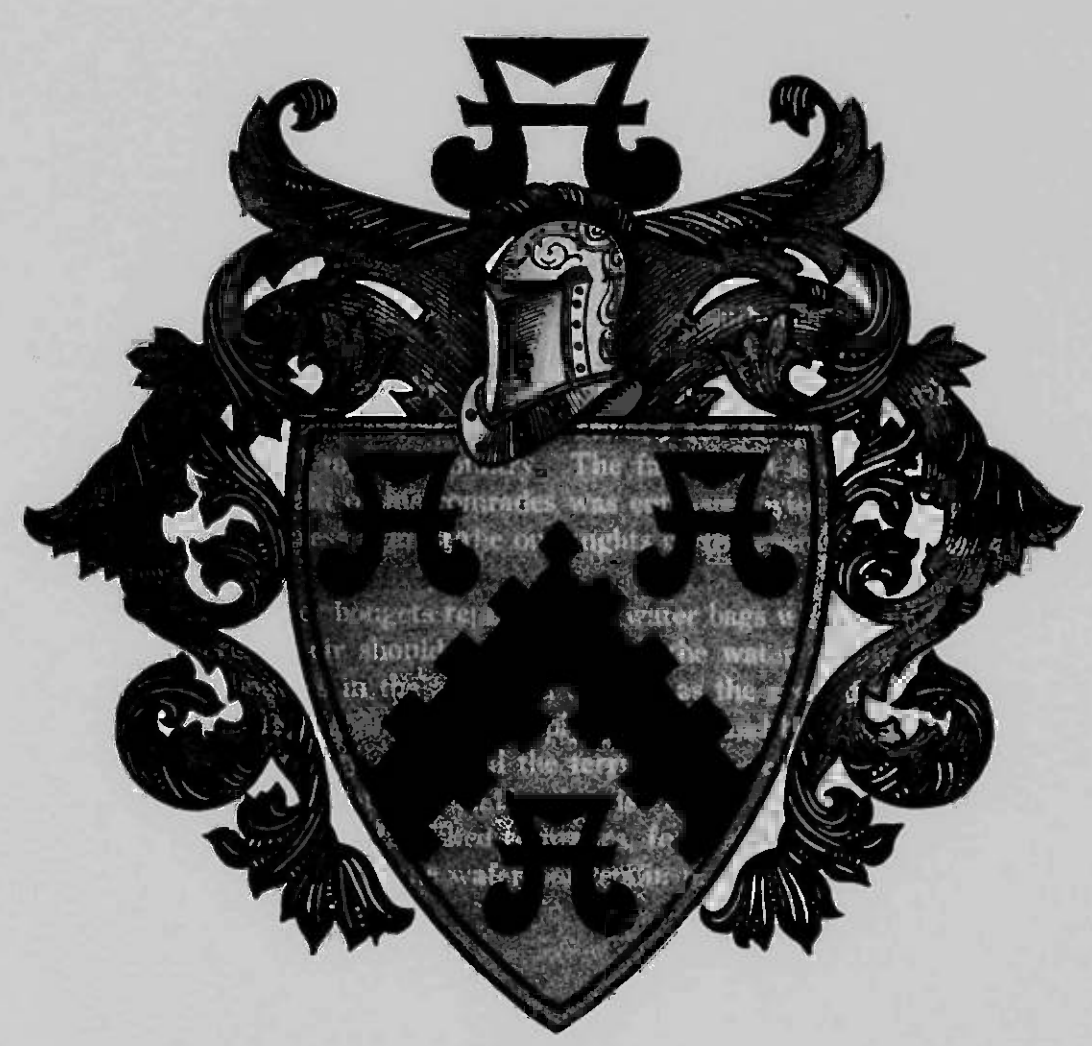
V

SARAH HITCHCOCK, daughter of Jotham and Mary (Hull) Hitchcock, was born January 8, 1748, baptized February 11, 1749, and died in 1808. She married, in 1778, Elias Hall. (Hall V.)

(*Op. cit.*)

ROSS ARMS

Arms—Or, a chevron counter-embattled between three water bougets sable
Crest—A water bouget sable.
(Arms—Burke: "General Armory." Crest—Fairbairn: "Book of Crests.")



Ross

Ross

AS many other old and highly honorable names, this name of Ross is easy to trace in Europe, but becomes extremely difficult to follow after the family settled in America. Records were kept carelessly, for pioneer men had hard facts to face and could not set great store or importance upon dry documents, then many towns and buildings were destroyed by fire, and perhaps the greatest difficulty is that names became changed and corrupted. The name of Ross becomes in the records Roffe, Roefe, Rose, Russ and Ruff. The name takes one back to old Scotch history.

The Earldom of Ross was founded in 1160, when Malcolm-au-sagart was created first Earl of Ross by King Malcolm I, of Scotland. For two and one-half centuries the immediate descendants possessed the Earldom. Ferquant, second Earl of Ross, held the Earldom until his death in 1275. William, son of Ferquant, was third Earl of Ross. William, son of William, was fourth Earl of Ross. Through his mother he was descended from the Scottish Kings. Hugh, fifth Earl of Ross, succeeded to the Earldom in 1322. Earl Hugh, from whom sprang the Rosses of Balnagowan, succeeded his father. He led his clan at the battle of Haledon Hill and was killed.

During the period of the government of the Commonwealth in England, Prince Charles, son of King Charles I, and later as Charles II, made several attempts to regain the throne of England. In one of these attempts he gathered some twelve thousand of his followers in Scotland and made an invasion into England, directing his course toward London. Reaching the city of Worcester he encountered the Puritan army under command of Cromwell, with thirty-five

thousand men, and suffered total defeat. Some ten thousand of these Scotch soldiers were taken prisoners. This battle was fought September 3, 1651, and it is known that Rosses from the eastern part of Ross-shire, at least, participated at Worcester, for records show that David, Lord of Balnagowan, was captured and died a prisoner in London, also records show one William Ross, who held the title of Lord, was held prisoner at Winsor, so it is probable that numbers of their followers were among the captured.

The young, strong, and able-bodied of these prisoners received especial attention. The English, fearing that they would return to Scotland and later cause more trouble to them, determined to place the prisoners beyond the possibility of such a course. A great number were sent to the American colonies and bound to the planters for terms of service from six to eight years' duration. We have record of one shipload of these prisoners, which left London early in November, 1651, arriving in Charlestown, Massachusetts, probably late in December, and on the passenger list were the names of nine Rosses. From these nine men all the early Ross families were descended, but at a later date many Scotch and Irish settlers came into New England. Maine and Massachusetts have their full quota of Rosses, Vermont had only nine of this name who were heads of families in 1790. It has been impossible to trace the Ross of present interest with any certainty.

The coat-of-arms emblazoned on a preceding page is one that may be owned by the members of the Ross family of Scotland, which is where our family of present interest appears to have come from.

(A. R. MacMahon: "Clan Ross in America," pp. 25-29.)

I

LYDIA ROSS, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ross, of Scituate, Rhode Island, married in Scituate, James Eddy. After their marriage they lived in Wallingford, Vermont. (Eddy—Line One—Generation VII.)

(Wallingford, Vermont, Land Records, Book 8, p. 72. Records from Eddy Family Association, Inc.)



Parmele
(Parmelee)

PARMELE (PARMELEE) ARMS

Arms—Gules, two bars wavy argent, in chief three mullets of six points or.
Crest—A covered cup or between two wings sable, each charged with a mullet of the third.
Motto—Beatus qui partitur.

(Crozier: "General Armory," recorded for John Parmele, Guilford, Connecticut, 1639.)

Parmelee

THE name Parmelee is a compound of the word palmer, the medieval term for the religious pilgrim who made the journey to the Holy Land, and lee or lea, meaning a meadow; thus the name Parmerley or Parmelee signifies literally "the meadow that belongs to the palmer." The name is found in a variety of spellings, as Parmelie, Parmele, Parmale, Parmely, Parmalee, Parmly, and Palmerley. The original forms appear to have been Parmerlee or Parmerley, and it is under the latter form that the name of the founder of the family in America is entered in the list of the "Elizabeth and Ann" passengers for New England in 1635. (Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

The family is said to have had its origin in a noble Belgian house, of the name Parmelie, which for many centuries was seated in the province of Parmelie, a few miles south of Liege. During the days of the Inquisition, when Belgium belonged to Spain, Maurice de Parmelie, one of the leading reformers of the Church of Rome fell under the persecution of the Duke of Alva. He was compelled to choose between renouncing his heretical beliefs or stand trial for "seditious blasphemy in openly condemning the Catholic faith." His estates were confiscated and he fled to Holland about 1567, where he was welcomed by the Staadholder, and settled at Helverssluys, founding there the house of Von Parmelee. His third son, Johannes, became the Baron of Batavia. According to the muniments at The Hague, Johannes Von Parmelee received a grant "in the territory of New Batavia, upon the Hudson River, of three thousand ells frontage by nine thousand ells depth, to be located by the commissioners acting by authority of the States General." From Johannes Von Parmelee is descended the family of John Parmelie (Parmalee) of Connecticut.

PARMELEE

The following account is taken from the little booklet entitled "The Parmly Family," the data contained therein having been collected by the late Wheelock H. Parmly during his lifetime: "About the year 1639 a band of Christians, together with their pastor, left Guilford, England, a small town near London, and entered the harbor of Fair Haven, Connecticut, and on September 29, 1639, purchased from the Indians what is now the central part of Guilford, Connecticut, and located there. On the journey to this country they entered into a covenant, which is now preserved in the Massachusetts Historical Society at Worcester. The covenant is as follows:

> We, whose names are herein written, intending by God's grace to plant ourselves in New England, and it may be in the southerly part about Quinpisac (New Haven) do faithfully promise each to each for ourselves and families and those that belong to us, that we will, the Lord assisting us, sit down and join ourselves in one entire plantation, and to be helpful each to the other, in any common work, according to every man's ability and as need shall require, and we promise not to desert or leave each other on the plantation but with the consent of the rest or a greater part of the company, who have entered into this engagement. As for our gathering together in a church way, and the choice of officers and members to be joined in this way, we do defer ourselves until such time as it pleases God to settle us in our plantation.
>
> In Witness Whereof, we subscribe our hands this first day of June, 1639.

This covenant was signed by twenty-five persons, and among them John Parmelie. The pastor of the church, who accompanied them, was Henry Whitefield, who also signed this covenant. He returned to England about twelve years afterward. De Boe, in his genealogical history, also states that these colonists came in the first ship that entered the harbor of New Haven, Connecticut, and that they named the town where they settled, Guilford, after the town of the same name in Surrey County, England. As further evidence that the family is of Belgian origin, it is said, by those who are familiar with the subject of heraldry, that the name was very common in the Tyrol and in Holland.

John Parmelie, who signed this covenant, is supposed to be the ancestor of

all those bearing the name of Parmelee, spelled in various ways, throughout the United States. From the time of their landing on American soil, the Parmelees have played honorable and in many instances courageous parts in the life of the communities in which they settled.

(New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. LIII, p. 406. "American Families," Vol. XVII, p. 169, American Historical Society, Inc., Publ. Memorial of Rev. Simeon Parmelee, D. D., p. 40.)

I

JOHN PARMELIE (PARMELEE), who was among the twenty-five signers of the Plantation Covenant, June 1, 1639, and one of the founders of Guilford, Connecticut, is the American ancestor of the following family. He was a freeman of Guilford in 1649, and died November 8, 1659. His will, which disposed of property inventoried at £78 13s., was probated January 3, 1659-60. The Congregational Church in Guilford, now occupies his home lot, which consisted of two and one-half acres. John Parmelee was married twice: (first) to Hannah, and (second) to Elizabeth Bradley, a widow, who, on May 27, 1663, married John Evarts, of Guilford. She died in January, 1683.

Children:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. Hannah, born about 1625; married, in New Haven, Connecticut, September 30, 1651, John Johnson.
3. Mary, died March 31, 1667; married, September 16, 1660, Dennis Crampton, of Guilford, who died January 31, 1689.

(American Ancestry, Vol. III, p. 195. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. LIII, p. 406. Commemorative Biographical Record of New Haven County, Connecticut, Vol. II, p. 917.)

II

JOHN PARMELEE, JR., son of John Parmelie (Parmelee), was born in England, about 1615, and died in Guilford, Connecticut, in January, 1689. He is

said to have come to America in the "Elizabeth and Ann," in 1635. He settled in Guilford, Connecticut, where he took the oath of freeman, February 14, 1649. For many years he served as sexton, "warning" the settlers to town meetings, and was drummer in the trainband. He married (first) Rebecca, who died September 24, 1651; (second) Anna Plane, widow of William Plane or Plaine, and through this marriage he became the possessor of Plane's homelot and four and one-half acres of marsh land. His second wife died March 30, 1658, and he married (third), in February, 1659, Hannah Plane.

Child by first marriage:

1. Nathaniel, born in 1645; killed in King Philip's War, in 1676; married Sarah French, and had three children.

Children by third marriage:

2. John, born November 25, 1659, died May 21, 1725; married Mary Mason.
3. Joshua, born in 1661, died in June, 1729; married Elsie Edwards.
4. Caleb, born in 1663, died in 1714; married (first) Abigail Johnson; (second) ——— Hill.
5. Isaac, born November 21, 1665, died January 13, 1749; married, December 23, 1689, Elizabeth Highland.
6. Hannah, born November 5, 1667; married (first) Talian Hill, son of Luke Hill, of Windsor; he died December 16, 1692, and she married (second) Josiah Stevens, of Killingworth, Connecticut.
7. Stephen, born December 6, 1669, in New Haven, Connecticut; married, June 20, 1693, Elizabeth Baldwin.
8. *Job,* of whom further.
9. Joel, born in 1675, died in July, 1748, in Durham, Connecticut; married, June 30, 1706, Abigail Andrews.
10. Priscilla, born May 8, 1678, died December 10, 1692.

("American Ancestry," Vol. III, p. 195. Commemorative Biographical Record of New Haven County, Connecticut, Vol. II, p. 917. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. LIII, p. 406. American Families, Vol. XVII, p. 170.)

III

JOB PARMELEE, son of John and Hannah (Plane) Parmelee, was born July 31, 1673, and died March 6, 1765. He appears to have lived all his life in Guilford, Connecticut. On January 16, 1700, he was paid fourteen shillings for carrying a widow to Wethersfield, Connecticut. He married, March 11, 1699, Betty Edwards, of Long Island. Her death occurred August 11, 1761.

Children:

1. Hezekiah, born March 11, 1700; married Sarah Hopson, daughter of St. John Hopson.
2. *Abel,* of whom further.
3. Jeremiah, born August 14, 1705.
4. Benjamin, born November 1, 1708, died in 1711.
5. Thomas, born June 19, 1712; married, November 1, 1739, Sarah Gould, daughter of John Gould.
6. Elizabeth, born February 25, 1718.
7. Mark, born April 25, 1727; married Ruth Brown, of Colchester, Connecticut.

(New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. LIII, pp. 406, 409. Steiner: "History of Plantation of Menunkatuck and Original Town of Guilford, Connecticut," p. 232.)

IV

ABEL PARMELEE, son of Job and Betty (Edwards) Parmelee, was born May 20, 1703, in Guilford, Connecticut. He also lived in New Haven, as records show that his first marriage was solemnized there. He died in New Hampshire, in 1740. His first marriage, May 28, 1729, was to Sarah Doolittle, who died the following year. He then married, December 23, 1731, Mary Beecher, who died May 22, 1766. (Beecher IV.)

Child by first marriage:

1. Sarah, born February 4, 1730, died same year.

Children by second marriage:

2. Sarai, born November 28, 1732; married, April 23, 1753, Joseph Jocelyn, of New Haven, Connecticut.
3. Mary, born October 31, 1734; married, February 7, 1758, Edward Meloy, of New Haven.
4. Jeremiah, born September 5, 1736.
5. *Achsah,* of whom further.

(New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. LIII, pp. 408-09. W. F. Doolittle: "Doolittle Family in America," Part I, p. 104. New Haven, Connecticut, Vital Records, Part I, pp. 262, 443.)

V

ACHSAH PARMELEE, daughter of Abel and Mary (Beecher) Parmelee, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 23, 1737, and married in New Haven, December 6, 1757, Nathaniel Hatch, son of John and Mariah (Fish) Hatch. (Hatch V.)

(New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. LIII, p. 409. New Haven, Connecticut, Vital Records, Part I, p. 262. Hatch Genealogical Society: "Genealogy and History of Hatch Family," p. 93.)

FISH ARMS

Arms—Sable, a chevron wavy between three fleurs-de-lis argent.
Crest—A tiger's head erased ermine maned and tusked or.

(Crozier; "General Armory.")



Fish

Fish

FOR generations the forefathers of the Fish family have lived in England, especially in Leicestershire, and the neighboring counties, Northampton and Warwick. The earliest record of the name in England appears to be that of Yvo Fisch, who was in Yorkshire in the year 1200. In 1310 John Fische was alderman, and later bailiff of the city of York, and a William Fish (also spelled Fische and Fyssh) was alderman of York in 1332 and 1367. The early spelling of the name indicates Saxon origin. From the fourteenth century on, the name spread to other counties of England, including Durham, Northampton, Leicester, and Warwick, but it is only from 1559, when parish registers were introduced by order of King Henry VIII, that ancestries can be traced with accuracy. In the parish register of East Farndon, Northamptonshire, is recorded the baptisms of Ambrose, Jonathan, John, and Nathaniel Fish, sons of Thomas and Mary (Sprigge) Fish. The three sons, Jonathan, John and Nathaniel came to America about 1635, settling first in Lynn, Massachusetts, later in Sandwich, and it is from these three immigrants that most of the name in America are descended. Since Jonathan Fish settled eventually in Newtown, Long Island, and John in Connecticut, it is undoubtedly from Nathaniel Fish that the family of immediate interest is descended.

NATHANIEL FISH, baptized June 20, 1619, in East Fardon, Northamptonshire, England, was the son of Thomas and Mary (Sprigge) Fish, and grandson of John and Margaret Fish, of Great Bowden, Leicestershire, England. Upon coming to America he settled first in Lynn, Massachusetts, but in 1637

removed to Sandwich, Massachusetts, where he lived during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in Sandwich in 1693. He married, in 1643, in Sandwich, Massachusetts, Lydia Miller, daughter of the Rev. John Miller.

Children, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts:

1. Nathaniel, born November 27, 1648.
2. John, born April 13, 1651, had sons: John, born September 19, 1679; and Josiah, born February 13, 1681. (From old records, pp. 499-500, town clerk's office, Sandwich, Massachusetts.)
3. Thomas, born about 1665; married, in 1697, Margaret Woodworth; settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, where following children were born: i. Thomas, born May 22, 1700. ii. Ebenezer, born December 13, 1703. iii. Rev. Joseph, born January 28, 1705. iv. Lydia, born March 24, 1708. v. Samuel, born October 1, 1710. vi. Nathaniel, born April 11, 1713.
4. Samuel, born August 10, 1668, died and bequeathed £8 to his aged father, February 2, 1691-92.

(New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. LIII, pp. 53-68. Sandwich, Massachusetts, Vital Records in Genealogical Advertiser, Vol. III, p. 74. Virkus: "Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. I, p. 302. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of Central New York," Vol. I, p. 30.)

I

NATHAN FISH, who is undoubtedly the grandson of Nathaniel and Lydia (Miller) Fish, is probably the son of Nathaniel, who was born November 27, 1648. All evidence points to this son as his father, but absence of early records makes it impossible to prove. He was probably born in Sandwich, Massachusetts. The earliest date found pertaining to this Nathan is of his marriage. He was married, December 25, 1686, to Deborah. This information is found in the Falmouth vital records, but there the surname of Deborah is undiscernible. In the history "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, Massachusetts," p. 111, by W. T. Davis, is the statement that Nathan Fish married, in 1687, Deborah Barrows,

the difference in the year of marriage being accounted for by the reckoning of years from the old style to the new. In a list, dated June 3, 1712, Nathan Fish's name appears as one of the proprietors of the "New Purchase," on the border of Sandwich, Massachusetts, but which was in that part called Falmouth.

Children, born in Falmouth, Massachusetts:

1. Bartholomew, born June 16, 1687.
2. John, born June 1, 1689.
3. Ebenezer, born April 25, 1690.
4. *Mariah,* of whom further.
5. Samuel, born February 2, 1692.
6. Nathan, born October 2, 1694.
7. Thankful, born August 12, 1701.
8. Rebecca, born August 25, 1703.
9. Elizabeth, born October 28, 1705.
10. Rowland, born July 25, 1708.

(W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, Massachusetts," p. 111. Genealogical Advertiser, Vol. IV, p. 23. F. Freeman: "History of Cape Cod, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 439.)

II

MARIAH FISH, daughter of Nathan and Deborah (Barrows) Fish, was born in Falmouth, Massachusetts, July 31, 1691. She married, June 30, 1716 (intentions published December 13, 1715), John Hatch, son of Benjamin and Alice (Eddy) Hatch, of Falmouth. (Hatch IV.)

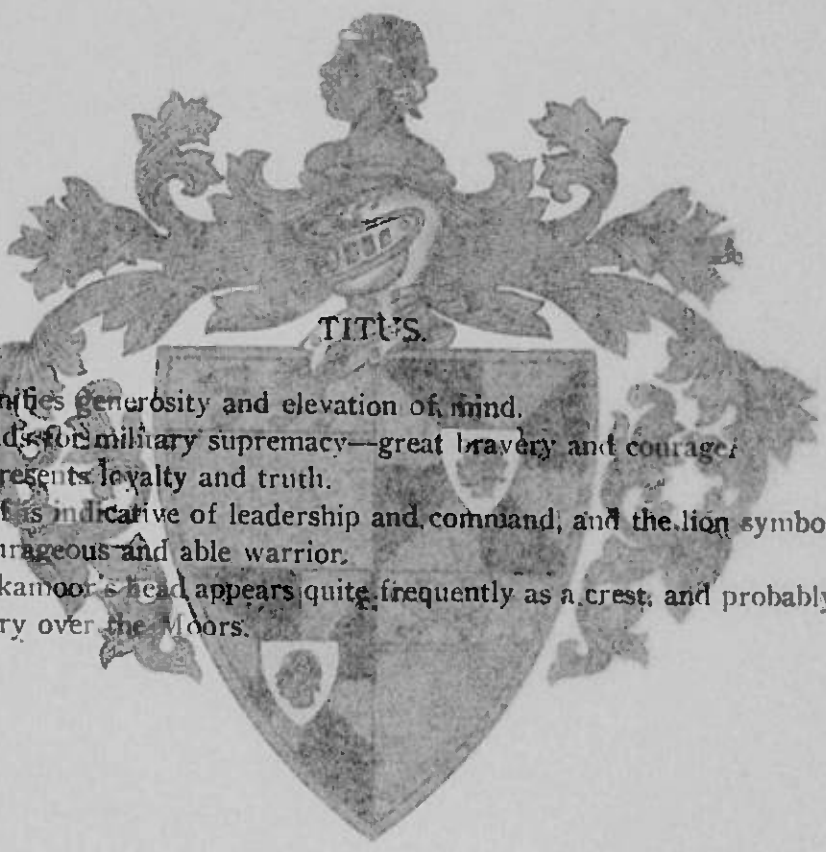
(Falmouth, Massachusetts, Vital Records, p. 115. Hatch Genealogical Society: "Genealogy and History of the Hatch Family," p. 45.)

TITUS ARMS

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, on a chief gules, a lion passant guardant of the field. 2d and 3d, gyronny of eight or and azure, on an escutcheon argent a blackamoor's head couped sable, wreathed round the temples argent and azure.

Crest—A blackamoor's head couped at the shoulders proper wreathed round the head argent and sable.

(Crozier: "General Armory," recorded for Robert Titus, Weymouth, 1635, from Stansted Abbey, Herts.)



TITUS.

Symbolic

Gold signifies generosity and elevation of mind.

Red stands for military supremacy—great bravery and courage.

Blue represents loyalty and truth.

The chief is indicative of leadership and command, and the lion symbolizes an extremely courageous and able warrior.

The blackamoor's head appears quite frequently as a crest, and probably refers to some victory over the Moors.

Titus



Titus

Titus

THE Titus family of this country came from the parish of St. Catherine, near Stansted Abbots, Hertfordshire, some thirty miles north of London, England. The Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., of Weymouth, Massachusetts, in his pamphlet, "The Titus Family in America," advanced the opinion that Robert Titus, head of the American family, was probably of the same family as Colonel Silas Titus, who played a prominent part in the politics of his day in England. The father of Colonel Silas Titus was also named Silas, and his mother's name was Constantia. Silas Titus and Constantia were parents of three sons: Silas, who has been referred to as colonel; Stephen; and one other, whose name is not known, but who it is thought may have been the Robert, American ancestor of the Titus family of present interest. Credence is given this assumption from the fact that the name Silas is found so frequently among Robert's descendants.

(A. Titus: "The Titus Family in America," pp. 1-3.)

I

ROBERT TITUS, first of the name in America, was born in 1600 in England, probably in St. Catherine's Parish, near Stansted Abbotts, Hertfordshire. He embarked at London for America, April 3, 1635. The following entry is to be found in the Public Record Office, London:

> Theis under written names are to be transported to New England, imbarqued in ye Hopewell, Mr. Wm. Bundick. The p'ties have brought

certificate from the Minister & justices of Peace that they are no Subsedy men, they have taken the oath of Alleg. & Supremacie:

Robert Titus, husbandman of St. Katherin's (aged)	35.
Hannah Titus, uxor	31.
Jo. Titus	8.
Edmond Titus	5.

They arrived at the port of Boston, and proceeded to the present town of Brookline, near Muddy River, where the family remained for two or three years, when they removed to Weymouth, Massachusetts, some nine miles to the southeast. Their land is described in the records of the town of Weymouth, and was located in the present village of North Weymouth. In the spring of 1644, Robert Titus, with some forty other families, removed with the minister of Weymouth parish, Samuel Newman, to the town of Rehoboth, where he became one of the founders of the first parish, and held numerous public offices of importance. He was commissioner for the Court of Plymouth from Rehoboth during the year 1648-49, and 1650 and 1654. He subsequently had some trouble with the authorities because he harbored Abney Ordway and family, and soon gave notice of his intention to leave the colony. He sold his property to Robert Jones, of Nantasket, and about 1654 emigrated to Long Island. According to Thompson, his sons Samuel, Abiel and Content, were freeholders in Huntington in 1661. John, the eldest son, remained in Rehoboth, and Edmond settled in Hempstead, as early as 1650. The will of Hannah Titus, widow of Robert Titus, was made May 14, 1672. Letters of administration were granted her son, Content, by Governor Andros, her death having occurred in Huntington, Long Island, in 1679.

Children:

1. John, born in 1627, died April 16, 1689; married Abigail Carpenter, daughter of William Carpenter.
2. *Edmond,* of whom further.
3. Samuel, born in Brookline, Massachusetts; married and had a family.
4. Susanna.
5. Abiel, born March 17, 1640 or 1641, died in 1736 or 1737; married a Miss Scuder.

6. Content, born March 28, 1643, died January 17, 1730; married Elizabeth Moore.

(M. P. Bunker: "Long Island Genealogies," p. 103. T. C. Cornell: "Adam and Anne Mott," pp. 288-90. Anson Titus: "The Titus Family in America," pp. 1-3. "Armorial Families of America," Vol. I, pp. 136-37, American Historical Society, Inc., Publ.)

II

EDMOND TITUS, son of Robert and Hannah Titus, was born in England, in 1630. He came to America with his parents, and lived with them until 1650, when he removed to Hempstead, Long Island. Later he removed to Old Westbury, where he died February 7, 1715, "near 85 years of age." He early became a member of the Society of Friends and suffered much at the hands of the authorities. In 1657 he was married to Martha Washburn, daughter of William and Jane Washburn. (Washburn II.) She was born about 1637, and died February 17, 1727. Both Edmond and his wife lived to a very old age and were known as very prominent members of the Society of Friends.

Children:

1. Samuel, born in July, 1658, died January 1, 1732 or 1733; married (first) Elizabeth Powell; married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth (Bowne) Prior.
2. Phebe, born in January, 1660; married (first) Samuel Scudder; married (second) Robert Field.
3. Martha, born in January, 1663; married Benjamin Seaman.
4. Mary, born in May, 1665, died in 1747; married William Willis.
5. Hannah, born in September, 1667; married Benjamin Smith.
6. Jane, born in February, 1670; married James Denton.
7. John, born February 29, 1672, died January 4, 1751; married (first) Sarah Willis; married (second), January 7, 1732, Mrs. Mary Smith.
8. Peter, born in June, 1674, died October 23, 1753.
9. Silas, born August 3, 1676, died about 1750.

10. *Patience,* of whom further.
11. Temperance, born March 1, 1681, died November 15, 1704.

(M. P. Bunker: "Long Island Genealogies," pp. 103-04. Washburn: "Ebenezer Washburn," p. 34. Anson Titus: "The Titus Families in America," pp. 3-6.)

III

PATIENCE TITUS, daughter of Edmond and Martha (Washburn) Titus, was born December 4, 1678; married, July 5, 1704, Nicholas Haight, son of Samuel and Sarah Haight. (Hoyt-Haight—Line One—Generation IV.)

(D. W. Hoyt: "Genealogical History of the Hoyt, Haight and Hight Families," p. 325. M. P. Bunker: "Long Island Genealogies," p. 104.)



Washbourne
(Washburn)

WASHBOURNE (WASHBURN) ARMS

Arms—Argent, on a fess between six martlets gules, three cinquefoils of the field.
Crest—A coil of flax argent, surmounted with a wreath argent and gules, thereon flames of fire proper. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Washburn

THE patronymic Washburn is one of the oldest and most honored names in England. It is derived from a place name, anciently known as Wasseborn or Wasseburn, later called Little Washbourne or Knight's Washbourne in Overbury in the southern part of Worcestershire. It is made up of two Saxon words, "Wash," applied to the swift moving current of a stream, and "burn" or "bourne," a brook or small stream. Records indicate that the family is of Norman extraction, dating from the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066, and that the founder of the family was knighted on the field of battle by William the Conqueror, and endowed with the lands of Little Washbourne and Great Washbourne in the counties of Worcester and Gloucester.

At Wichenford Court, said to be one of the oldest mansions in Worcestershire, lived the Washborne family for several generations. Near it stood Wichenford Church in the chancel of which were formerly the tombs of four of the Washborne family. This church is located about six miles northwest of the city of Worcester, and about twenty miles from Great Washbourne and Little Washbourne. It was in the old Washbourne manor house at Wichenford that one of the Bourbon princes was confined and is said to have been put to death by Lady Washbourne in the absence of her husband, when Owen Glendower was encamped on Woodbury Hill during the reign of King Henry IV.

Bengeworth, which in 1604-05 was made a part of Evesham, County Worcester, and located only a few miles from Little Washbourne, was the locality of John Washbourne's residence in 1517, and at least four subsequent generations of the family were born there. It is from this locality that William Washburne,

the American immigrant, is supposed to have come. In America it is discovered that three forms of the name prevail: Washburne, Washburn, and Washborn.

(J. C. Washburn: "Genealogical Notes of the Washburn Family," pp. 5-10, 17. G. T. Washburn: "Ebenezer Washburn, His Ancestors and Descendants," p. 11. Herald's College, London, Vol. I, p. 54. Nash: "History of Worcestershire," Vol. II, p. 263.)

I

WILLIAM WASHBURNE or WASHBURN, was born in England, probably in Bengeworth, Worcestershire. He is believed to have sailed from England to one of the Massachusetts ports, and after a few years moved to Stamford, Connecticut. He probably went to Stamford shortly after 1643, since his name is not listed among the first settlers to locate there. He was in Stratford, Connecticut, as early as 1653, the date of the following petition: "Dec. 11, 1653 —John Seaman, William Washburn, Robert Coe, and John Hicks with deputies from other English villages send a remonstrance to the governor on the abridgement of their freedom and privileges and express fears of an arbitrary government." Later he went with his son John to Hempstead, Long Island, where he was one of the earliest settlers.

William Washburn died in 1657 in Hempstead, Long Island, and in the Annals of Hempstead, by H. Onderdonk, Jr., is found the following: "1657— The will of William Washborne, dated September 29, was brought to me, John James, town clerk, by Mrs. Washborne, a week after his decease, made up and sealed in the form of a letter and upon the superscription was written 'This is my will, William Washborne.'" This will was approved and recorded June 11, 1659. His wife was living apparently at the time of his death, but only her baptismal name, Jane, is known.

Children:

1. John, died August 30, 1658; married Mary Butler, who survived her husband, and married (second) Thomas Hicks.
2. Mary, born in 1629, died in 1712 or 1713; married Richard Willets.
3. *Martha,* of whom further.

4. Sarah, died about 1695; married Robert Williams.
5. Agnes; married Robert Jackson.
6. Hope.
7. Phebe, died in 1665; married John Ashman.

(G. T. Washburn: "Ebenezer Washburn, His Ancestors and Descendants," pp. 9, 34. H. Onderdonk: "Annals of Hempstead, Long Island," p. 16. S. Orcutt: "History of Stratford and Bridgeport, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 1324. M. P. Bunker: "Long Island Genealogies," p. 73.)

II

MARTHA WASHBURN, daughter of William and Jane Washburn, was born in 1637, probably in England, and died February 17, 1727, in Long Island, New York. She married, in 1657, Edmond Titus, son of Robert and Hannah Titus, and settled in Westbury, Long Island. (Titus II.)

(M. P. Bunker: "Long Island Genealogies," p. 103. Rev. A. Titus, Jr.: "The Titus Family in America," p. 2.)

Estabrook

ESTABROOK is an English surname, found in early records in a variety of forms, including Easterbrook, Estabrook, Estabrooks, Esterbrooke, and Esterbrook. Its origin, according to reliable etymologists, is traced from a dweller at the East Brook; a hamlet of this name is located about five miles from Cardiff in Glamorganshire, South Wales.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

THOMAS ESTABROOK (recorded also Estabrooks) and his wife Sarah appear on the records of Swansea, Massachusetts, soon after its incorporation from Rehoboth, in 1667. His home prior to settlement in Swansea is not known. Possibly he was one of that little company of pioneers that came to this country in 1663 from Swansea, Wales, under the leadership of the Rev. John Myles, founder of the Massachusetts town of that name.

Children, born in Swansea, Massachusetts:

1. John, born May 2, 1668; married Mehitable.
2. Thomas, born October 18, 1670; married Mary Luther.
3. Elizabeth, born December 19, 1673.
4. *Sarah,* of whom further.

(Swansea, Massachusetts, Records, Book A, pp. 22, 63, 5, 59.)

ESTABROOK

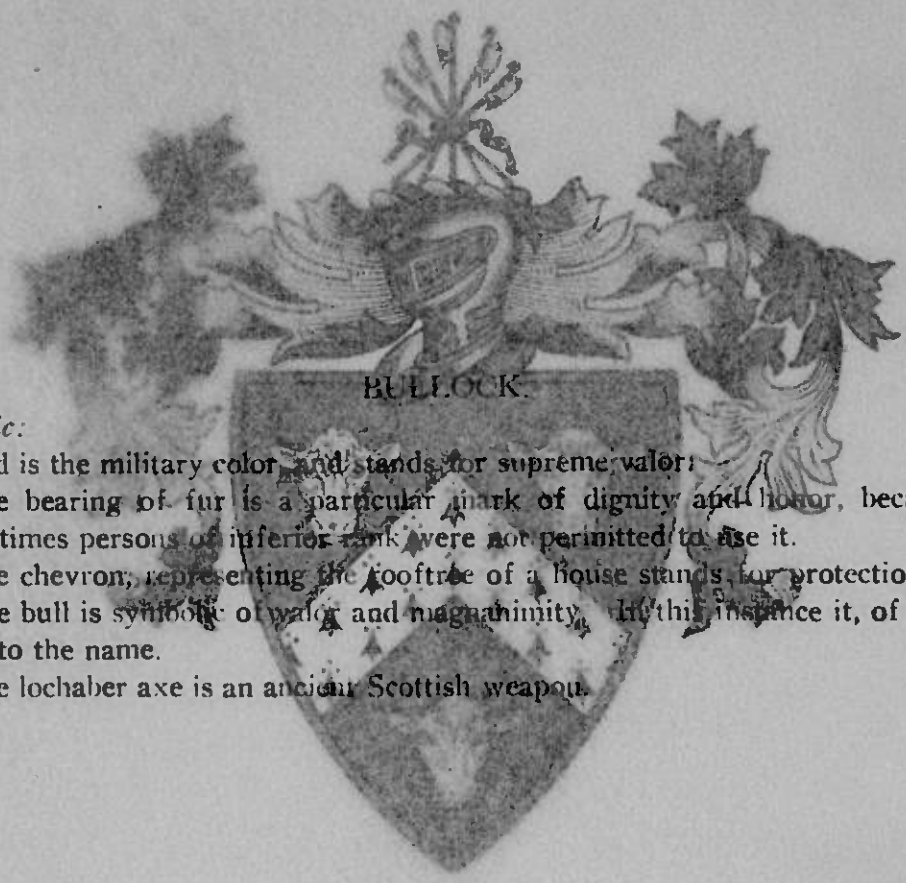
II

SARAH ESTABROOK (some records use the Easterbrook spelling), daughter of Thomas and Sarah Estabrook, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, September 19, 1676, and died there. She married, April 10, 1707, Samuel Eddy, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Bullock) Eddy. (Eddy—Line One—Generation IV.)

(Eddy: "The Eddy Family" (1881), p. 234.)



Bullock



BULLOCK.

Symbolic:

Red is the military color, and stands for supreme valor.

The bearing of fur is a particular mark of dignity and honor, because in ancient times persons of inferior rank were not permitted to use it.

The chevron, representing the rooftree of a house stands for protection.

The bull is symbolic of valor and magnanimity, in this instance it, of course, alludes to the name.

The lochaber axe is an ancient Scottish weapon.

Bullock

BULLOCK ARMS

Arms—Gules, a chevron ermine between three bulls' heads cabossed argent, armed or.

Crest—Five Lochaber axes, handles or, blades proper, bound with an escarf gules, tassels or. (Burke: "Encyclopedia of Heraldry.")

Bullock

THE English surname Bullock is doubtless derived from the name of the domestic animal, having at first been applied as a nickname to one who was young, strong and sturdy. In the Hundred Rolls of England, A. D. 1273, is found the earliest record of the name: Alan Bulloc appears in the Rolls of County Lincoln, and Richard and William Bulloc in those of County Oxford.

The ancient seat of the Bullock family of England, according to Burke, was in Arborfield, Berkshire, and several of the family there served in the office of sheriff in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Branches of the family have been located also in Norfolkshire and Derbyshire, since the time of King Henry VI.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Cutter: "New England Families," 1915, Vol. I, p. 158.)

THE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

I

ROBERT BULLOCK, of Herburghfield or Arborfield in Berkshire, used the coat-of-arms now borne by the Bullock family of Essex; the one emblazoned on a preceding page. He was sheriff of Berkshire and Oxfordshire in the eighth year of Richard II, and died in 1405.

(Burke: "History of the Commoners," Vol. II, p. 621.)

II

THOMAS BULLOCK, son of Robert Bullock, of Arborfield, married Alice Yeading, daughter and heir of William Yeading.

(*Op. cit.*, p. 622.)

III

ROBERT (2) BULLOCK, oldest son of Thomas and Alice (Yeading) Bullock, married Eleanor.

(*Op. cit.*, p. 622.)

IV

GILBERT BULLOCK, son of Robert (2) and Eleanor Bullock, married Margaret Norris, daughter of William Norris, of Bray, ancestor of the Barons Norris, of Rycote.

(*Op. cit.*, p. 622.)

V

THOMAS (2) BULLOCK, Esq., son of Gilbert and Margaret (Norris) Bullock, married Alice Kingsmill, daughter of John Kingsmill, one of the justices of the King's bench. They had sons: Richard, Thomas, George, John; *William*, of whom further; and Gregory.

(Burke: "History of the Commoners," Vol. II, p. 622.)

VI

WILLIAM BULLOCK, son of Thomas (2) and Alice (Kingsmill) Bullock, married Elizabeth Bellet, daughter and heir of John Bellet, of Moreton, Cheshire.

(Cutter: "New England Families" (1915), Vol. I, p. 158.)

VII

JOHN BULLOCK, son of William and Elizabeth (Bellet) Bullock, was the first of the family in County Essex, England. He died February 10, 1595. and is buried in the chancel of the church at Great Totham.

(*Op. cit.*, p. 158. Berry: "Pedigrees of Essex Families," p. 106.)

VIII

SIR EDWARD BULLOCK, son of John Bullock, was born in 1580, died in 1644. About 1637 he bought the manor of Faulkbourn, County Essex, of John Fortesque, and this manor has been the seat of the family for generations.

(*Op. cit.*)

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

It is from the Faulkbourn Bullocks that Henry Bullock, first of the name in America, and Richard Bullock, American ancestor of the following family, is thought to be descended. Henry Bullock lived in St. Lawrence Parish, County Essex, and came to New England in June, 1633, on the ship "Abigail." He settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, but removed in 1638 to Salem, where he had a grant of land in 1643, and another in 1663. From the fact that many settlers went back and forth between Salem and Rehoboth, where Richard Bullock settled, it is believed that Richard was related to Henry, possibly a brother. Edward Bullock, presumably another brother, sailed from England, April 17, 1635, in the ship "Elizabeth," and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts; but at a subsequent date he returned to England, and died there in 1656.

I

RICHARD BULLOCK, American progenitor of the family of present interest, came from England and settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was there as early as 1643, and was freeman of Massachusetts in 1646. About 1656 he removed to Newtown, Long Island, but returned to Rehoboth, and died there in 1667. From Tilton's "History of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," we glean the following: "June 22, 1658. At a town meeting lawfully warned, lots were drawn for the meadows that lie on the north side of the town in order as followeth, according to person and estate"; lot No. 19 was drawn by Richard Bullock. On 30th of the eleventh month (January), 1659, Richard Bullock was voted to perform the office of town clerk, for which he was to receive sixteen shillings a year, with additional pay for births, burials and marriages. He married (first),

August 4, 1647, Elizabeth Ingraham. (Ingraham line.) After her death he married, September 21, 1660, Elizabeth Billington.

Children, born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, of first wife:

1. Samuel, born August 19, 1648, died March 10, 1717-18.
2. *Elizabeth,* of whom further.
3. Mary, born February 16, 1652.
4. Mehitable, born April 4, 1655.
5. Abigail, born August 29, 1657.
6. Hopestill, born December 26, 1659.

Children of second wife:

7. Israel, born July 15, 1661.
8. Marcy, born March 13, 1662.
9. John, born May 19, 1664; married Elizabeth Barnes.
10. Richard, born March 15, 1666-67.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of Early New England Settlers." Arnold: "Vital Records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," pp. 67, 563. Tilton: "History of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," pp. 22, 43.)

II

ELIZABETH BULLOCK, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Ingraham) Bullock, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, October 9, 1650; married, December 6, 1671, Caleb Eddy, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Savery?) Eddye. (Eddy—Line One—Generation III.)

(Arnold: "Vital Records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," p. 131.)

INGRAM (INGRAHAM) ARMS

Arms—Ermine, on a fesse gules three escallops or.
Crest—A griffin's head quarterly, gules and argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Ingraham

THE English family name Ingram or Ingraham is a variant of the personal name Ingelram, confused, according to Yonge, with Ingeram, Inge's raven. Both Ingeram and Ingelram appear in the Hundred Rolls, A. D. 1273.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

From Tilton's "History of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," we learn that Ruth Ingram received land in Rehoboth, about 1643.

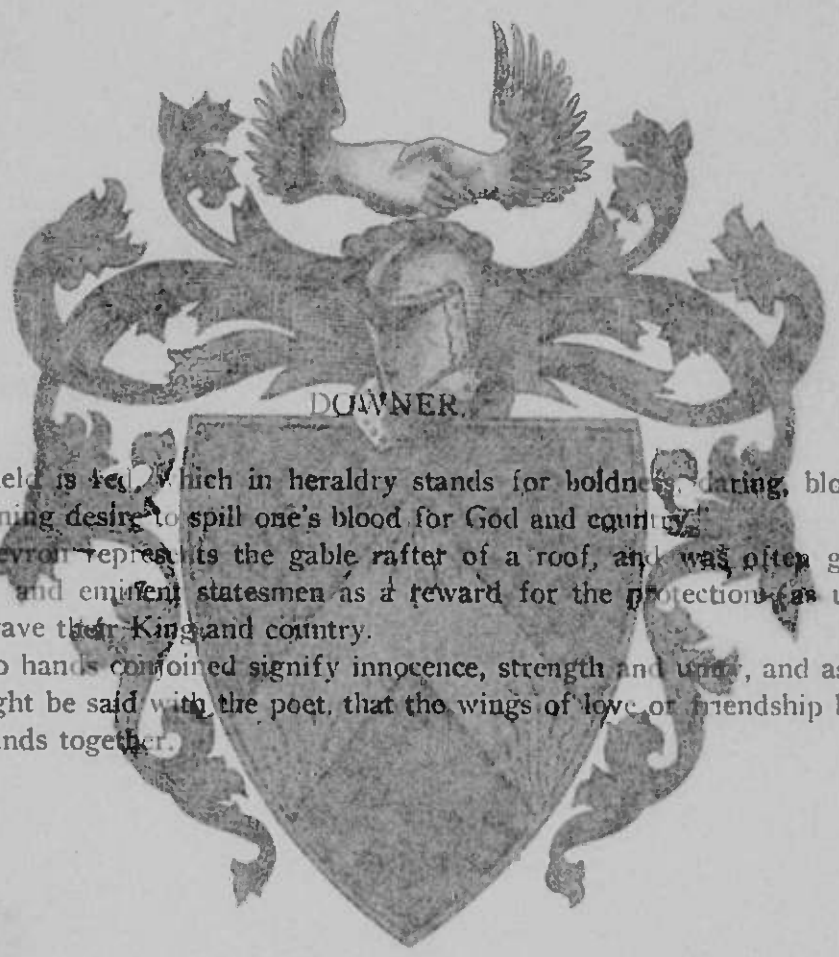
ELIZABETH INGRAHAM came to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, about 1645, with Richard Ingraham, apparently her brother. He signed a petition in Rehoboth in 1653, but later removed to Northampton, Massachusetts. She married, August 4, 1647, Richard Bullock, of Rehoboth, and died January 9, 1659. (Bullock—American Line—I.)

(Tilton: "History of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," p. 22. Arnold: "Rehoboth, Massachusetts, Vital Records," pp. 67, 207, 806.)

DOWNER ARMS

Arms—Gules, a chevron or.
Crest—Two hands conjoined in fesse, winged at the wrist.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Symbolic:

The shield is red, which in heraldry stands for boldness, daring, blood and fire—"a burning desire to spill one's blood for God and country."

The chevron represents the gable rafter of a roof, and was often given to ambassadors and eminent statesmen as a reward for the protection (as under a roof) they gave their King and country.

The two hands conjoined signify innocence, strength and unity, and as to the wings, it might be said with the poet, that the wings of love or friendship brought these two hands together.

Downer



Downer


Edmund Hobart, b.about 1570, in Hingham, Eng.
d.Mar.8,1646 · came to Charlestown, Mass. in
1633; Freeman, Mar.4,1634; m. Margaret Dewey
Joseph Grafton * b.in Eng.; came to Salem, Mass. in 1636 m. Mary d Nov.1674
Robert Downer of Wiltshire, Eng.
Hannah Vincent
John Knight of Romsey, Hampshire, Eng. came to Newbury, Mass. in 1635; freeman 1636 m. Elizabeth — ; d.1645
Joshua Hobart b.1614 in Eng.; d.July 28,1682 Fought in King Philip's War
Ellen Ibrook d.July 25,1700; m.March,16 Dau. of Richard Ibrook
Joseph Grafton b.in Eng.; came to Salem, Mass. abt.1637-8; d.Feb.1670 in Barbadoes
Hannah Hobart b.Sept.1639, d May 17, 1660 in Salem, Mass.
Joseph Downer b.in Eng.; came to Newbury, Mass. abt.1650
Mary Knight m. July 9,1660 Lived in Newbury
Hannah Grafton d.Oct.12,1741, in the West Farms District of Norwich. m.abt.1692
Joseph Downer b.Apr.25,1666 d.after June 30,1722 Purchased 360 acres of land at Norwich Conn
Samuel Downer b.Apr.12,1699 in Mass., d.1797 in Conn. m.Apr.4,1722, Phebe Bishop
Rebecca Downer. b.Feb.4,1739 in Mass.; d.in Vermont m.June 7,1761, Thomas Sumner
Henry Geo. Sumner m. Sarah Hall
Sylvia Americana Sumner m. Jos. Eddy
Harty Caroline Eddy m. Wm. T. Haight
Alpha Haight m. Frank A. Ruf

Downer

AS a family name Downer carried the significance "inhabitant of a down," "down" being the name given to an open, high and rolling pasture region, especially in the south of England. The branch of the Downer family from which the American family here considered is descended was early located in Wiltshire, England, which county is famed for its noted archæological treasure "Stonehenge."

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Lippincott: "Gazetteer of the World.")

I

ROBERT DOWNER and his wife, Hannah (Vincent) Downer, of Wiltshire, England, had two sons:

1. Robert.
2. *Joseph,* of whom further.

(Downer: "The Downers of America," p. 11.)

II

JOSEPH DOWNER, son of Robert and Hannah (Vincent) Downer, was born in Wiltshire, England. About 1650 he came to Newbury, Massachusetts, where he died about 1715. He married, July 9, 1660, Mary Knight, daughter of John Knight, of Romsey, Hampshire, England, and of Newbury, Massachusetts, and his wife Elizabeth. (Knight II.)

Children, born at Newbury, Massachusetts:

1. Mary, born March 18, 1661-62.
2. *Joseph,* of whom further.
3. Andrew, born July 25, 1672.
4. A daughter, born January 16, 1675-76.

(*Op. cit.*, p. 11.)

III

JOSEPH DOWNER, JR., son of Joseph and Mary (Knight) Downer, was born April 25, 1666, and died in Norwich, Connecticut, after June 30, 1722. He removed from Newbury, Massachusetts, to the West Farms (now Franklin) district of Norwich, between 1710 and 1716, becoming a landowner at Norwich, May 5, 1716, by purchase of three hundred and sixty acres of land, with buildings from John Wiborn. In October, 1716, both he and his son Joseph were among the signers of a petition that the "West Farmers" be set off as a distinct society, "being from four to eight miles distant from the place of publick worship." He married, at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1692, Hannah Grafton. (Grafton III.)

Children, first nine born at Newbury, the rest at Norwich:

1. Joseph, 3d, born September 29, 1693, died in Franklin, Connecticut, November 23, 1756.
2. John, born March 15, 1695.
3. Andrew, born May 14, 1697, was at Lebanon, Connecticut, 1735-38.
4. *Samuel,* of whom further.
5. Richard, born February 11, 1701-02; removed to Colchester, Connecticut.
6. Hannah, born February 16, 1704.
7. Benjamin, born February 24, 1706, died a youth at sea.
8. Mary, born May 14, 1708.
9. Caleb, born July 8, 1710.
10. Edmund, born in Norwich, about 1712.

11. John, born in Norwich, about 1714-15, died in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1763.
12. Stephen, baptized at Franklin, May 26, 1717, died in the expedition against Havana, Cuba, August 26, 1762.
13. Elizabeth, born about 1719, in Franklin.

(*Op. cit.*, pp. 28-34.)

IV

SAMUEL DOWNER, son of Joseph and Hannah (Grafton) Downer, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, April 12, 1699, and died in 1797, probably at Lebanon, Connecticut. He was admitted a resident at Norwich in 1721, and in 1727 purchased four acres "on Wauwecos Hill, in the little plain of Norwich" on the westerly side of the town. The last reference to him at Norwich is in the list of ratables for 1731, after which he removed to Sunderland, Massachusetts. He was a resident of Lebanon, in 1790, when the first Federal census was taken. He married, April 4, 1722, at Lebanon, Phebe Bishop, who was born in Lebanon. (Bishop Line.)

Children:

1. Samuel, born at Norwich, February 28, 1723; he removed about 1745-1750 to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and died in Orange, New Jersey, October 22, 1824.
2. Submit, born about 1725, died in Mansfield, Connecticut, about 1820.
3. Phebe, born about 1727.
4. Silas, born July 16, 1729; graduated from Harvard in 1747; died December 15, 1785.
5. Moses, born in Sunderland, Massachusetts, June 10, 1736.
6. *Rebecca,* of whom further. (*Op. cit.*, p. 34.)

V

REBECCA DOWNER, daughter of Samuel and Phebe (Bishop) Downer, was born in Sunderland, Massachusetts, February 4, 1739, and died (probably) in Thetford, Vermont. She married, June 7, 1761, Thomas Sumner, son of William Sumner. (Sumner VI.) (*Op. cit.*, p. 36.)

BISHOP ARMS

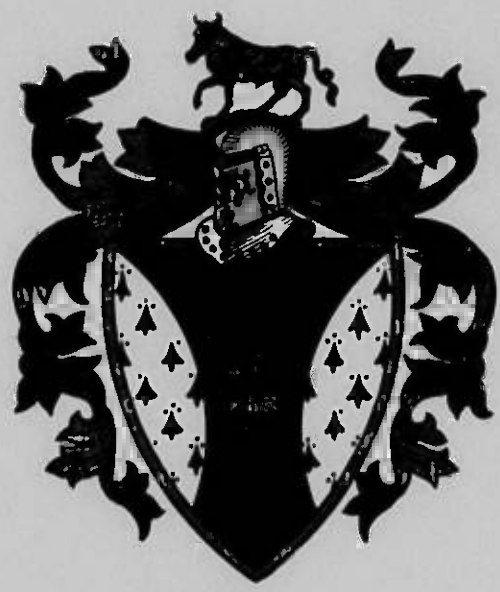
Arms—Argent, on a bend cottised gules, three bezants.
Crest—An eagle's head erased party per fesse or and gules, beaked of the last.
(Burke: "General Armory.")



Bishop



Grafton



Hobart



Knight

Bishop

ACCORDING to Bardsley the family name Bishop arose as a nickname, especially of the boy-bishop elected, according to a widespread English custom, on St. Nicholas' day. Bissop atte Combe is on record in County Somerset, in Kirby's Quest, A. D. 1327; John le Bissup in the Hundred Rolls of Oxfordshire, and Henry Bisecp in the Hundred Rolls of Lincolnshire, A. D. 1273.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

1

THOMAS BISHOP, came from England to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in He was representative in 1666, and died February 7, 1671, leaving his Margaret, five sons, and a large estate valued at £5,000.

Children, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts:

1. Samuel, of whom further.
2. John.
3. Thomas, Jr.
4. Job.
5. Nathaniel, died May 10, 1673.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of Early New England Settlers" Hammott Papers, p. 28.)

BISHOP.

Arms—Argent, on a bend cottised gules, three bezants.
Crest—An eagle's head erased party per fesse or and gules, beaked of the last.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

GRAFTON.

Arms—Per saltire sable and ermine, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules.
Crest—On the trunk of a tree couped and eradicated or, an eagle volant or.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

HOBART.

Arms—Sable, an estoile of eight points or, between two flaunches ermine.
Crest—A bull passant per pale sable and gules bezantée, in the nostrils a ring or.
(Crozier: "General Armory.")

KNIGHT.

Arms—Argent, three palets gules, on a canton of the second a spur or, a bordure engrailed azure.
Crest—On a ducal coronet gules an eagle displayed or.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

BISHOP.

Symbolic:

Silver signifies purity and justice, and red stands for military boldness and daring.

The bend represents the scarf worn by ancient warriors, and signifies successful command.

The bezants or coins of Byzantium denote one who has been found worthy of trust and treasure.

The eagle's head is the emblem of a noble and magnanimous nature.

GRAFTON.

Symbolic:

Black stands for constancy.

Ermine, as are all furs, is a bearing of honour and the perfect emblem of dignity.

The lion portrays a brave and noble warrior.

The eagle flying symbolizes a noble nature and the trunk of the tree was anciently an object of veneration. The two together probably allude to some special event.

HOBART.

Symbolic:

Black signifies constancy, gold generosity, and ermine dignity and honour.

Bearing a close resemblance to a dress worn in the 14th century, the flaunches are considered to be the proper reward for the services of a gentlewoman to her sovereign.

The estoile is emblem of God's goodness, and places the bearer above the ruder sort of men.

The bull signifies valour and magnanimity.

KNIGHT.

Symbolic:

Silver signifies purity and justice, and red stands for courage. Blue denotes loyalty and truth.

The palets signify military strength and fortitude and were bestowed upon those who impaled or otherwise fortified a town.

The canton is an augmentation of honour, and in this case is charged with the emblem of knighthood, a spur.

Of great antiquity, the bordure serves as a difference and an added mark of honour.

The eagle signifies a noble nature and protection.

Bishop

ACCORDING to Bardsley the family name Bishop arose as a nickname, especially of the boy-bishop elected, according to a widespread English custom, on St. Nicholas' day. Bissop atte Combe is on record in County Somerset, in Kirby's Quest, A. D. 1327; John le Bissup in the Hundred Rolls of Oxfordshire, and Henry Biscop in the Hundred Rolls of Lincolnshire, A. D. 1273.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

THOMAS BISHOP came from England to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1636. He was representative in 1666, and died February 7, 1671, leaving his widow Margaret, five sons, and a large estate, valued at £5,000.

Children, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts:

1. *Samuel,* of whom further.
2. John.
3. Thomas, Jr.
4. Job, was in Ipswich, 1648-62; married; had four daughters.
5. Nathaniel, died May 10, 1673.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of Early New England Settlers." Hammott Papers, p. 28.)

II

SAMUEL BISHOP, son of Thomas and Margaret Bishop, was born about 1645, and died at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1687. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1665. He married, August 10, 1675, Hester Cogswell, who outlived him. Of this marriage there were nine children, of whom five are on Ipswich records:

1. Margaret, born May 17, 1676; married ——— Griggs.
2. Samuel, born February, 1678-79, died in Norwich, Connecticut, November 18, 1760.
3. Hester, born August 21, 1681.
4. Thomas, born September 21, 1683, died young.
5. John, born September 20, 1685.

(Jameson: "The Cogswells in America," p. 21.)

REBECCA BISHOP (who became second wife of Stephen Bingham, November 30, 1715), and PHEBE BISHOP, both of Lebanon, Connecticut, were of the above Bishop family, but parentage not found. Phebe Bishop married, April 4, 1722, Samuel Downer, of Norwich, Connecticut. (Downer IV.)

(New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XLIX, p. 334.)

GRAFTON ARMS

Arms—Per saltire sable and ermine, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules.
Crest—On the trunk of a tree couped and eradicated or, an eagle volant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Grafton

THE family name Grafton means "of Grafton" Parish. The instances cited by Bardsley concern Morton-cum-Grafton Parish in Yorkshire; Robertus de Grafton, Poll Tax of Yorkshire, A. D. 1379. But the knightly Grafton families spring from Grafton in Flyford, County Worcester, Ralph de Grafton being sheriff of Worcester, A. D. 1198. The founder, Richard Grafton, of Grafton-Flyford, "had many possessions in the counties of Worcester, Stafford, and Salop." His grandson, Robert Grafton, was "Bayley of ye Citty of Worcester" in the reign of Edward IV. Grafton is the village enclosed in a graef (grave) or moat.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Burke: "General Armory.")

I

JOSEPH GRAFTON came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1636, and was made freeman, May 17, 1637. He was an active mariner and merchant. He married (first) Mary, who died in November, 1674. He married (second) Bethia (Rea or Ray) Lathrop, widow of Captain Thomas Lathrop, and daughter of Daniel Rea or Ray.

Children:

1. Priscilla; married, February 20, 1654, John Gardner.
2. *Joseph,* of whom further.
3. John, baptized April 28, 1639; married, December 1, 1659, Seeth Gardner.
4. Nathaniel, born April 24 or May 1, 1642.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of Early New England Settlers.")

II

JOSEPH GRAFTON, JR., son of Joseph and Mary Grafton, of Salem, Massachusetts, was baptized January 24, 1637-38, and died at Barbados, in February, 1670-71. He married (first), October 29, 1657, Hannah Hobart. (Hobart III.) He married (second), June 30, 1664, Elizabeth Brown.

Children:

1. *Hannah,* of whom further.
2. Joseph (twin), born August 17, 1658.
3. Martha (twin), born August 17, 1658.
4. Joshua, born in 1660.

(*Op. cit.* Lincoln: "History of Hingham, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 278.)

III

HANNAH GRAFTON, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Hobart) Grafton, died in the West Farms district, October 12, 1741; married, in Newbury, Massachusetts, about 1692, Joseph Downer, Jr. (Downer III.)

(Downer: "Downers of America," p. 15.)

HOBART ARMS

Arms—Sable, an estoile of eight points or, between two flaunches ermine.
Crest—A bull passant per pale sable and gules bezantée, in the nostrils a ring or.
(Crozier: "General Armory.")

Hobart

HOBART is a form of the personal name Hubert. Among the derivatives in English family nomenclature are Huberd, Hobert, Hobbard, and Hobart. Memorials of a family who spelled the name Hubbard and Hobart are to be found in Little Plumstead Church, County Norfolk, England. The Hobart family of the following line came from Norfolk County, England, and evidently was a Visitation family.

The connection of the family with Norfolk began with Sir James Hobart, attorney-general to Henry VII, who is said to be the son of Thomas Hobert, of Gedford Street and Leigham in Suffolk in 1488. The exact English connection of the American ancestor has not been found.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." W. Rye: "Norfolk Families," p. 348.)

I

EDMUND HOBART, born in the parish of Hingham, County Norfolk, England, about 1570, was the ancestor of all who have borne this surname by birth in Hingham, Massachusetts, or its vicinity. He arrived at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1633, and with his son Thomas, and several others, came to "Bare Cove" the same year, probably for the purpose of assisting in establishing a new plantation or township. It is generally thought, however, that he did not locate here permanently until the arrival of his son, the Rev. Peter Hobart, and those who came with him.

He was one of the early settlers who drew their house lots on Town Street,

on September 18, 1635, Edmund's lot being the seventeenth, while numbers eighteen and nineteen were granted to two of his sons. He was made freeman March 4, 1634, constable the same year, and in 1639, 1640 and 1642 a deputy to the General Court.

He married (first) Margaret Dewey, who was the mother of his children. He married (second), at Charlestown, Massachusetts, October 10, 1634, Mrs. Sarah Lyford, widow of Rev. John Lyford. She died June 23, 1649, and Edmund Hobart died March 8, 1646, aged about seventy-six.

Children of first wife, all born in England:

1. Nazareth, born about 1600; married John Beal and came to New England with her husband and eight children. She died in Hingham, Massachusetts, September 23, 1658.
2. Edmund (twin), born in 1604, died in February, 1686.
3. Peter (twin), born in 1604, died January 20, 1679.
4. Thomas, born in 1606.
5. Rebecca.
6. Sarah.
7. *Joshua,* of whom further.

("History of the Town of Hingham, Massachusetts," pub. by the town, 1893, Vol. II, p. 334. Lincoln: "History of Hingham, Massachusetts," pp. 41, 45. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England Settlers.")

II

JOSHUA HOBART, son of Edmund and Margaret (Dewey) Hobart, was born in Hingham, England, in 1614, and came to New England with his parents in 1633. In 1634 he settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, where on September 3 of that year he was made freeman. He was a man of marked ability and especially prominent in the local affairs of the town during its early history. He served as selectman for a number of years, and as deputy to the General Court in 1643 and subsequently at different times for twenty-four years. In 1641 he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; captain of the mili-

tary force in Hingham, and head of a company in active service during King Philip's War. In 1674 he was Speaker of the House of Deputies. He died July 28, 1682, aged sixty-eight years. He married, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in March, 1638, Ellen Ibrook, daughter of Richard Ibrook. She died in Hingham, Massachusetts, July 25, 1700.

Children:

1. *Hannah,* of whom further.
2. Peter, baptized in July, 1642; married, at Boston, December 18, 1662, Susanna Elliot, daughter of Jacob Elliot; died at Barbados in 1665.
3. Sarah, born November 19, 1644, died at Boston, February 24, 1696; married (first), June 26, 1668, Edward Cowell, of Boston, and (second), October 17, 1695, John Cleverly.
4. Deborah, born September 12, 1647; married, April 20, 1666, Joshua Lincoln.
5. Joshua, born March 22, 1649-50.
6. Solomon, born May 28, 1654.
7. Enoch, baptized May 28, 1654.
8. Israel, born in 1656, died September 19, 1669.
9. Ruth, baptized November 15, 1658, died December 30, same year.
10. Esther, baptized June 21, 1660.
11. Elizabeth, born April 22, 1662.
12. Margaret, baptized July, 1664.
13. Hannah, born October 4, 1666, died in 1731; married John Doane.

("History of the Town of Hingham, Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 336-37. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England Settlers.")

III

HANNAH HOBART, eldest daughter of Joshua and Ellen (Ibrook) Hobart, was baptized September 20, 1639, and died at Salem, Massachusetts, May 17, 1660. She married, October 29, 1657, Joseph Grafton, Jr. (Grafton II.) (*Op. cit.*)

KNIGHT ARMS

Arms—Argent, three palets gules, on a canton of the second a spur or, a bordure engrailed azure.

Crest—On a ducal coronet gules an eagle displayed or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Knight

AS a family name Knight is derived from the office of knight, a man-at-arms, a military follower. Ellis le Knyght is on record in the Hundred Rolls of Wiltshire, A. D. 1273.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

JOHN KNIGHT, a tailor of Romsey, Hampshire, England, came from the port of Southampton, in the ship "James," in 1635, to Newbury, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman, with his brother Richard, May 25, 1636. His wife, Elizabeth Knight, died March 20, 1645; he married (second) Ann Ingersoll, widow of Richard Ingersoll, of Salem. He died in May, 1670.

Children, by first marriage:

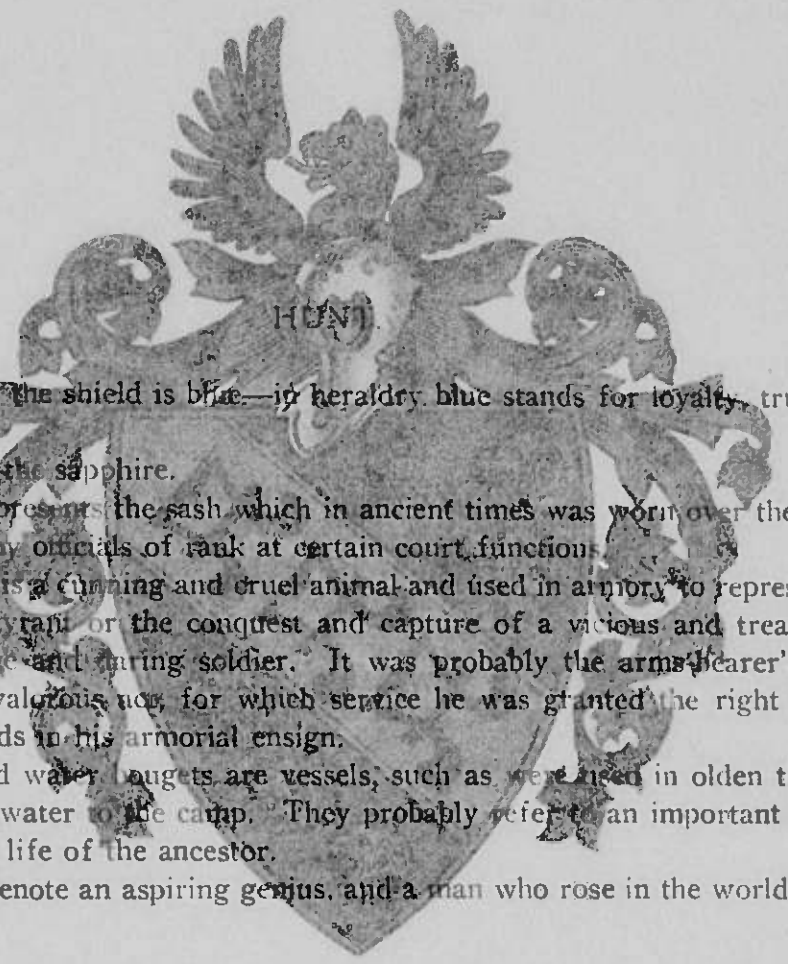
1. John, born in 1622; married Bathshua Ingersoll, daughter of Richard Ingersoll.
2. Sarah, married, March 6, 1659-60, John Bartlett.
3. *Mary,* of whom further.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of Early New England Settlers." Downer: "The Downer Family in America.")

II

MARY KNIGHT, daughter of John and Elizabeth Knight, married, July 9, 1660, Joseph Downer. (Downer II.)

(Downer: "The Downer Family in America.")



HUNT

Symbolic:

The color of the shield is blue—in heraldry blue stands for loyalty, truth and devotion.

The jewel is the sapphire.

The bend represents the sash which in ancient times was worn over the shoulder and armour by officials of rank at certain court functions.

The leopard is a cunning and cruel animal and used in armory to represent the overthrow of a tyrant or the conquest and capture of a vicious and treacherous enemy by a brave and daring soldier. It was probably the arms-bearer's lot to accomplish this valorous act, for which service he was granted the right to bear the leopards' heads in his armorial ensign.

The so-called water bougets are vessels, such as were used in olden times by soldiers to carry water to the camp. They probably refer to an important episode in war-and-camp life of the ancestor.

The wings denote an aspiring genius, and a man who rose in the world by valorous deeds.

Hunt



Hunt

Hunt

THE family name Hunt is from the old English *hunte*, a hunter. The names of Nicholas le Hunte and Thomas le Hunte appear on the Hundred Rolls of Cambridgeshire, 1273 A. D.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

JOHN HUNT, of Sudburrowe Thropstone, County Northampton, England, married, in England, Mary Webster, daughter of John and Agnes Webster. She probably died before 1659, as John Webster, Governor of Connecticut in 1656, who died in Hadley, Massachusetts, in April, 1661, does not mention her in his will drawn June 25, 1659, nor her husband; but mentions his grandchildren, Jonathan and Mary Hunt. (Webster II.)

Children:

1. *Jonathan*, of whom further.
2. Mary, who was a member of the church at Salem, Massachusetts, died September 1, 1690.

(Wyman: "Genealogy of the Name and Family of Hunt," p. 176.)

II

JONATHAN HUNT, son of John and Mary (Webster) Hunt, was born in Sudburrowe Thropstone, County Northampton, England, in 1637, and died in

Northampton, Massachusetts, September 29, 1691. He was a deacon in 1681, and representative of Northampton in 1690-91. He went to Northampton about 1660, from Hartford, Connecticut, where he had settled in 1658. He married, September 3, 1662, Clemence Hosmer, daughter of Thomas Hosmer, of Hartford, later of Hatfield, Massachusetts. (Hosmer II.)

Children, born in Northampton, Massachusetts:

1. *Thomas,* of whom further.
2. Jonathan, born and died in 1664.
3. Jonathan, born in 1665, died at Northampton, July 1, 1738.
4. John, born December 22, 1667, died, unmarried, April 4, 1712.
5. Hannah, born January 7, 1669-70; married, in 1691, Eb. Wright.
6. Clemence, born January 8, 1671, died July 8, 1689.
7. Ebenezer, baptized May 3, 1673, died in 1675.
8. Ebenezer, born February 5, 1675-76; removed to Lebanon about 1723.
9. Mary, born March 24, 1679, died in 1767.
10. Sarah, born July 20, 1682.
11. Samuel, born September 15, 1684, died in Northfield, Massachusetts, in February, 1770.

(Sheldon: "History of Deerfield, Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 218-19.)

III

THOMAS HUNT, son of Jonathan and Clemence (Hosmer) Hunt, was born January 23, 1663, and died (probably) at Lebanon, Connecticut. He lived in Deerfield, Massachusetts, 1684-97; in Hartford, 1698; and was one of the nine who organized a church at Lebanon, Connecticut, November 7, 1700. He married, about 1689, Mary.

Children:

1. Clemence, born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, February 5, 1690.
2. Elizabeth, born October 20, 1692, died young.
3. Mary, born November 17, 1694.

4. Thomas, born April 8, 1697, died in Lebanon, Connecticut, April 24, 1735.
5. Elizabeth, born in Lebanon, March 18, 1700.
6. *Hannah,* of whom further.
7. Gideon, born in Lebanon, in 1704, died there June 20, 1786.
8. Jonathan.

(Sheldon: "History of Deerfield, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 219.)

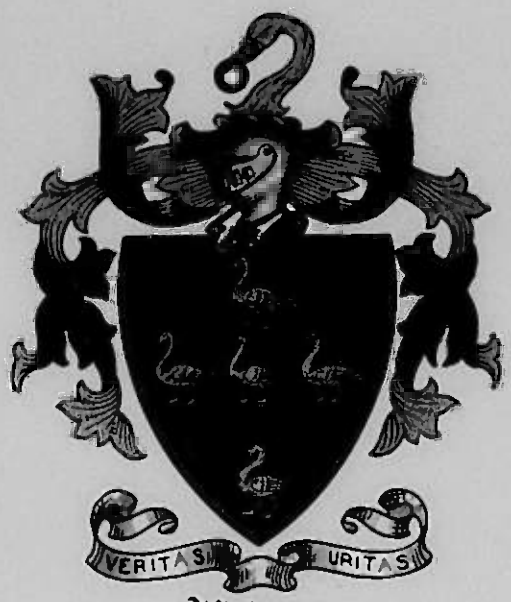
IV

HANNAH HUNT, daughter of Thomas and Mary Hunt, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, October 3, 1702, and died in Claremont, New Hampshire, April 2, 1781. She married, October 11, 1721, William Sumner, of Hebron, Connecticut. (Sumner V.)

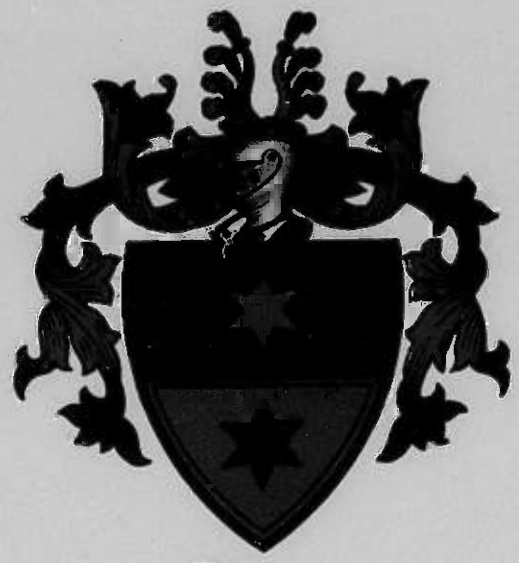
(W. S. Appleton: "Record of Descendants of William Sumner, of Dorchester.")

WEBSTER ARMS

Arms—Azure, five swans close, in cross argent, between four annulets or.
Crest—A swan's neck erased argent, beaked gules, in the beak an annulet or.
Motto—Veritas puritas. (Burke: "General Armory.")



Webster



Usmer
(Hosmer)



Rice
(Royce)



Lathrop



Parker

WEBSTER.

Symbolic:

The field of blue indicates loyalty and truth.

The annulet was granted by the sovereign as a reward for fidelity. It possibly represents a ring of link mail, but from ancient times the finger ring has been highly regarded.

The swan is the emblem of harmony.

USMER (HOSMER).

Symbolic:

Gold stands for generosity and red denotes courage and valor.

The mullet or star indicates a divine quality in the bearer whereby he shines in virtue and learning.

The proboscides signify strength, and the ostrich plumes appear frequently as an embellishment in continental arms.

RICE (ROYCE).

Symbolic:

Silver signifies purity and justice. Black stands for constancy.

The chevron represents the roof-tree of a house and is symbolic of protection. It was awarded for the achievement of some notable enterprise.

The raven was formerly an object of veneration and respect.

LATHROP.

Symbolic:

Blue signifies purity and justice and red stands for valor.

The eagle with outspread wings signifies protection, and is the emblem of a noble nature.

The game cock is shown with his wattles and comb removed and denotes leadership and courage.

PARKER.

Symbolic:

Black signifies constancy. Silver denotes purity and justice.

The flaunch which bears a close resemblance to a woman's dress worn in 14th century, is considered a fitting reward for the services of a gentlewoman to her sovereign.

The buck's head is symbolic of a lover of harmony who desires peace, but at same time will stand up for himself.

The hand grasping the antler signifies industry, strength and fortitude.

WEBSTER.

Arms—Azure, five swans close, in cross argent, between four annulets or.
Crest—A swan's neck erased argent, beaked gules, in the beak an annulet or.
Motto—*Veritas puritas.* (Burke: "General Armory.")

USMER (HOSMER).

Arms—Per fess or and gules, two mullets of six points counterchanged.
Crest—Two proboscides, dexter or, sinister gules, each embellished on the outer side with four ostrich plumes counterchanged, one of which issues from the opening. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

RICE (ROYCE).

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable, between three ravens close proper.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

LATHROP.

Arms—Gyronny of eight azure and gules, an eagle displayed argent.
Crest—A game cock proper. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

PARKER.

Arms—Sable, a buck's head cabossed, between two flaunches argent.
Crest—An arm erect, vested azure, cuffed and puffed argent, holding in the hand proper an attire of a stag gules. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Webster

WEBSTER as a family name is derived from the occupation of Weaver, and represents a more recent form of the name Webb or Webber, all of which come from the Anglo-Saxon *Webbestre,* a female weaver. The Hundred Rolls of County Norfolk, England, A. D. 1273, show record of a Johan le Webestere. An ancient Webster genealogical chart ascribes the following family from a Webster of Lockington, Yorkshire, who held Lockington Manor in the time of Richard II (1389-99). The apparent founder of the family proper was John Webster, of Bolsover, Derbyshire, who in 1434 was returned into Chancery among the gentlemen of that county. From him descended John Webster, who received from King Henry VIII (1509-47) large grants of land in Cambridgeshire, Essex, and Huntingdonshire; later represented by Websters, of Penns, Warwickshire, and of Flamborough, Yorkshire.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Webster: "History and Genealogy of the Governor John Webster Family.")

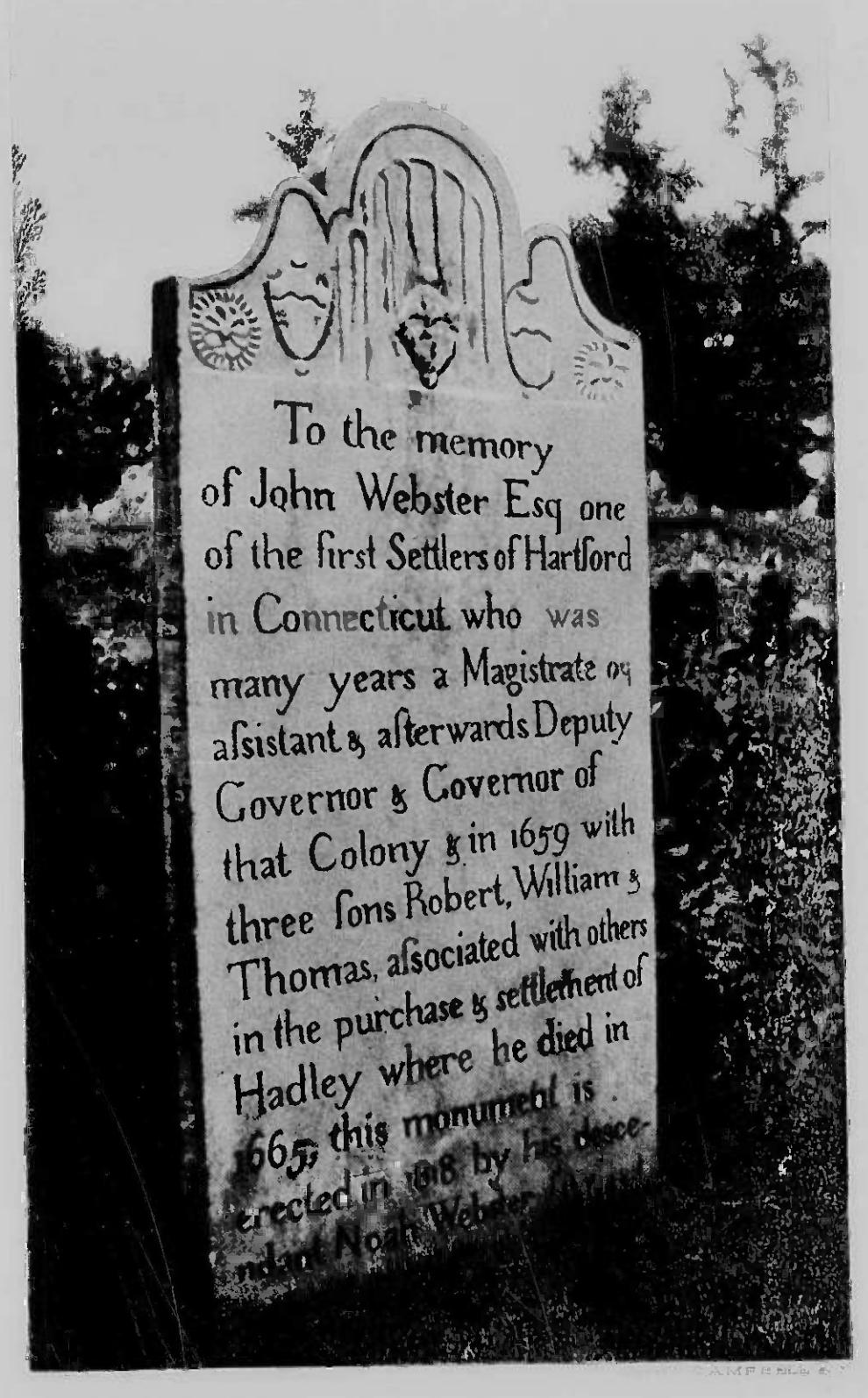
I

JOHN WEBSTER, of Warwickshire, England, grandson of John Webster, grantee of Henry VIII, came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1630-1633. He removed from Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, and located on the south side of the Little River, on what is now known as Governor Street, so named from the number living there who later became governors. John Webster first appears on record as an officer

of the Court, in April, 1637, when he sat with the Court of Magistrates for the purpose of declaring war against the Pequot Indians. The same year he was elected to the General Court, and in 1638 he was elected as one of the deputy commissioners. Following this, he was elected to the Court of Magistrates at the first General Court "holden by Governor Haynes," in April, 1639, and continued for the sessions of the General Court, 1640-45; and of the Particular Court, 1639-46. He was also a member of a committee with William Phelps, who formed a noted criminal code of laws for the Colony, approved by the General Court, 1642, several of which remain on the statute book to this day with little alteration except in punishment. In 1654 he was appointed a member of the Congress of the United Colonies with Major-General Mason. At the election in Hartford, May 17, 1655, Thomas Welles was elected Governor and John Webster Deputy-Governor. At the election in 1656 John Webster was elected Governor, and Thomas Welles Deputy-Governor, both reëlected in 1657, John Webster being also Chief Magistrate. His duties as Governor were manifold. He managed the chief correspondence of the Colony, and served as one of the commissioners of the United Colonies. The agreement to remove to Hadley, Massachusetts, is dated at Hartford, April 18, 1659, and signed by fifty-nine persons of Hartford and Wethersfield, including one or two from Windsor. In the Hadley records John Webster's name appears first on the list of settlers from Hartford. He was soon made a commissioner there. At a General Court of Election held at Boston, May 30, 1660, it was declared: "Mr. John Webster, Senior, of the new town of Norwottuck, is by this Court commissioned with magistrattical power for the year ensuing, to act in all civill and crimmal cases, and that he joyne with the commissioners in keeping the court at Springfield." He died at Hadley, April 5, 1661. He married, in England, Agnes, who died in 1667, probably in Hartford, Connecticut.

Children, all except perhaps the last two, born in England:

1. William, born about 1617.
2. Matthew, settled in Farmington, Connecticut, died July 16, 1675.
3. Robert, born in England in 1627, died in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1676; married, in 1652, Susanna Treat, daughter of Richard Treat.



TOMBSTONE OF GOVERNOR JOHN WEBSTER

4. Thomas, born in England, died in Northfield, Massachusetts, in 1686; married, June 16, 1663, Abigail Alexander, daughter of George Alexander, of Northampton.
5. Anne; married, in 1642, in Hadley, Massachusetts, John Marsh. She died in Northampton, Massachusetts, June 9, 1662.
6. Elizabeth; married, about 1658, William Markham, of Hadley, Massachusetts.
7. *Mary,* of whom further.

(Webster: "History and Genealogy of the Governor John Webster Family.")

II

MARY WEBSTER, daughter of Governor John and Agnes Webster, was born in England. She married there, John Hunt, of Sudburrowe Thropstone, County Northampton. (Hunt I.) (*Op. cit.*)

USMER (HOSMER) ARMS

Arms—Per fess or and gules, two mullets of six points counterchanged.
Crest—Two proboscides, dexter or, sinister gules, each embellished on the outer side with four ostrich plumes counterchanged, one of which issues from the opening. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

Hosmer

THE family name Osmer, spelled in the United States, Hosmer, is from the personal name Osmar or Osmer, found in Domesday Book, A. D. 1086, meaning "divine fame." The patronymic also appears as Usmer in Bavaria, where, according to Siebmacher, the family belonged to the now extinct Bavarian nobility. Members of the family who emigrated to England became known as Hosmer. The coat-of-arms blazoned on the preceding page is as recorded for Usmer in the Bavarian Book of Genealogies, and is included by Siebmacher in his "Wappenbuch." Armorial letters patent were granted by Emperor Sigismund to Frederick Usmer in 1430, and on July 5, 1469, Emperor Frederick III issued an armorial "letters patent" to Stephen Usmer and his sister Barbara, of Nuremberg.

I

THOMAS HOSMER, son of Stephen and Dorothy Hosmer (or as some claim, of a former wife, Catherine (Luddenden) Hosmer), was born in England, in December, 1603, and died at Northampton, Massachusetts, April 12, 1687. He came as early as 1632 from Hawkhurst in County Kent, England, to Newtown, Massachusetts, now Cambridge, where he was made freeman, in May, 1635. He removed to Hartford, Connecticut, with the original settlers, in June, 1636, and in the first record of town proprietors of land, January 14, 1639, he is allotted sixty acres. He, with his brother James, who came in 1635, are the ancestors of all known American Hosmers. Thomas Hosmer married (first) Frances, born in 1602, who died February 15, 1675, aged seventy-three. He

married (second), May 6, 1679, Mrs. Katherine Wilton, widow of Lieutenant David Wilton, of Northampton.

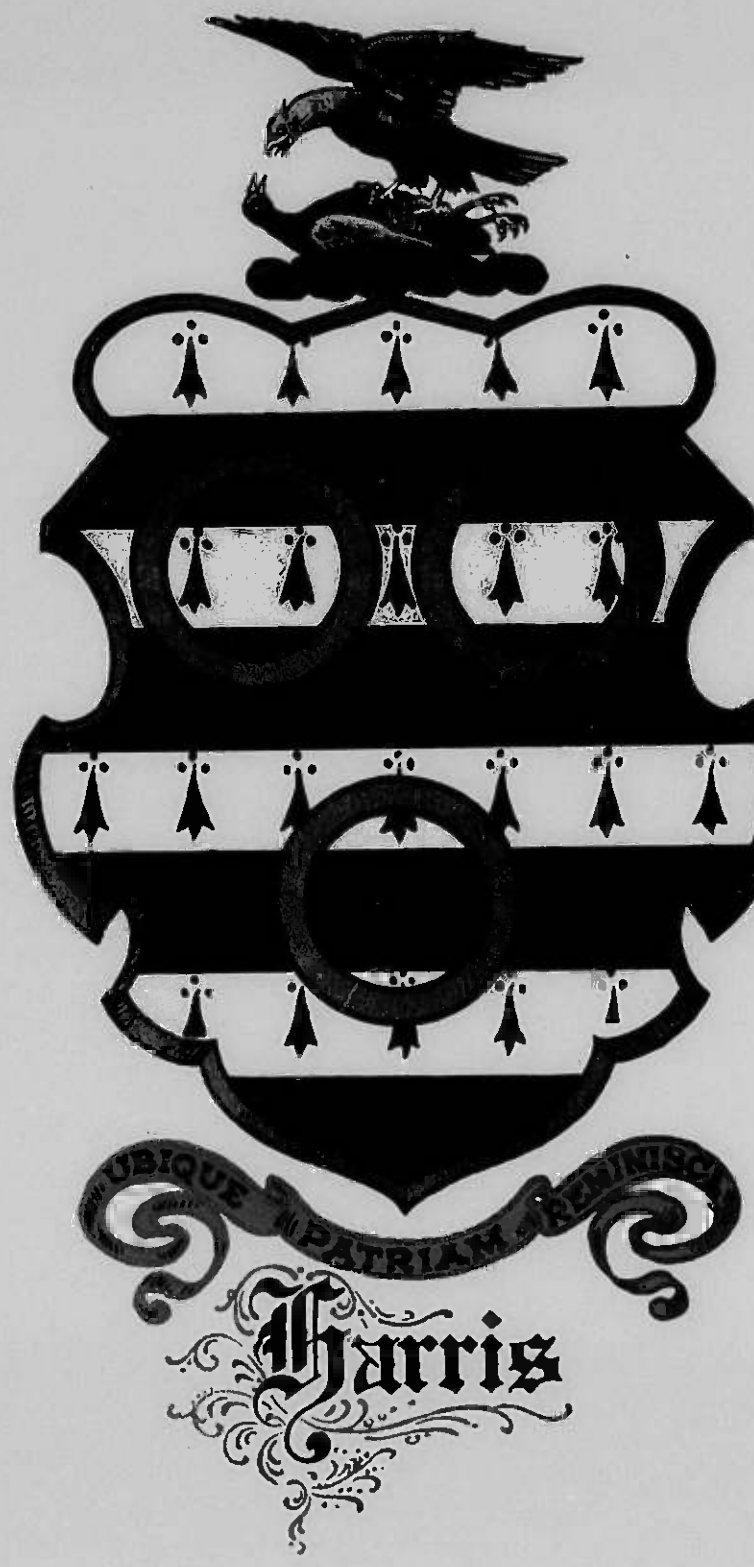
Children, born in Hartford, Connecticut, all by first marriage:

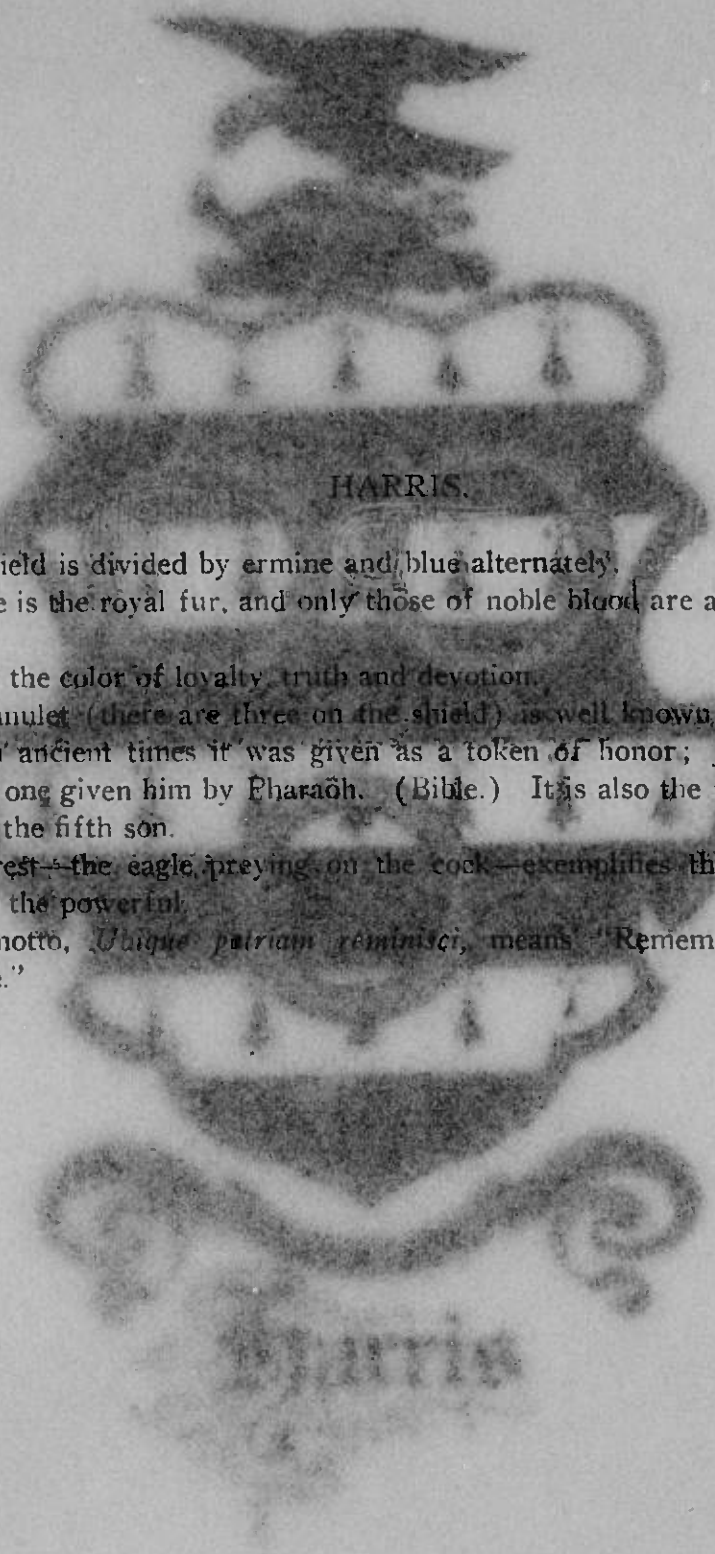
1. Hannah, married, in 1657, Josiah Willard; died in July, 1674.
2. *Clemence,* of whom further.
3. Stephen, born in 1645, died November 4, 1693.
4. Hester, married, September 20, 1666, Rev. Thomas Buckingham.

(Hosmer: "Genealogy of the Hosmer Family.")

II

CLEMENCE HOSMER, daughter of Thomas and Frances Hosmer, was born in 1642, and died in 1698. She married, September 3, 1662, Jonathan Hunt. of Northampton. (Hunt II.) (*Op. cit.*)


UBIQUE PATRIAM MEMINERIS
Harris



HARRIS.

Symbolic:

The shield is divided by ermine and blue alternately.

Ermine is the royal fur, and only those of noble blood are allowed to use it in their arms.

Blue is the color of loyalty, truth and devotion.

The annulet (there are three on the shield) is well known as the emblem of fidelity. In ancient times it was given as a token of honor; Joseph was highly honored by one given him by Pharaoh. (Bible.) It is also the mark of difference assigned to the fifth son.

The crest—the eagle preying on the cock—exemplifies that the weak must succumb to the powerful.

The motto, *Ubique patriam reminisci*, means "Remember your country everywhere."



HARRIS ARMS

Arms—Barry of eight ermine and azure, three annulets or.
Crest—An eagle preying on a cock proper.
Motto—Ubique patriam reminisci. (Remember your country always.)
(Burke: "General Armory.")

Harris

THE surname Harris is said by some authorities to be of Welsh origin, and has its source in the Welsh custom which gave us some of our most ancient patronymics, namely, that of adding to the baptismal name the name of the father in possessive form. This was done at first purely for purposes of distinguishing between two bearers of the same Christian name. Thus William, son of Harry, *i. e.*, Harry's eventually became William Harris. The surnames Davis, Jones, William, etc., had their rise respectively in David's, John's, and William's. J. L. Harris in his record of the Harris family states that many of the families of Harris, Hèris and Herice are united, not merely by the similarity of their surnames, but by the similarity of their armorial bearings, three hogs or "herissons," which, appearing in the earliest times, are still borne by the Earls of Malmesbury. It is interesting to note that the writer of "The Norman People" traces the family from its French home to the locality about Salisbury, in Wiltshire, and further, that this account of the origin of the family agrees with the tradition held by the descendants of William Harris, emigrant to America, in 1742. Burke records some thirty-four armorial bearings for individuals and families bearing the Harris name residing in Counties Essex, Berks, Kent, Hampshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Cheshire, Salop, and other localities. Those described on a preceding page are used by members of the family in this country and are similar to those recorded by Burke for Harris and recorded by Matthews for descendants of Walter Harris, who came to this country from Norwich, England.

The Harris family in America dates from the very infancy of the New England Colonies. Almost every colony of the original thirteen had among its pioneer

settlers men of the name of Harris, whose progeny today are scattered throughout the entire country.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." J. L. Harris: "Record of the Harris Family." Burke: "General Armory.")

I

JAMES HARRIS lived at Boston, Massachusetts. He married (first) Sarah.

Children:

1. Sarah, born March 2, 1668.
2. James, born April 4, 1673.
3. *Margaret,* of whom further.
4. Mary, born February 3, 1677, died young.
5. Deborah.
6. Elizabeth.
7. Asa, born November 10, 1680.
8. Hannah, born April 22, 1682.
9. Ephraim, born December 17, 1684, died young.
10. Mary, born October 11, 1686.
11. Ephraim, born July 11, 1688.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of Early New England Settlers." Boston, Massachusetts, Vital Records.)

II

MARGARET HARRIS, daughter of James and Sarah Harris, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 16, 1674. She married, May 18, 1698, Clement Sumner. (Sumner IV.)

(W. S. Appleton: "Record of Descendants of Wm. Sumner of Dorchester," p. 4.)

CLEMENT ARMS

Arms—Argent, two bends wavy gules, on a chief of the last three estoiles or.
Crest—On a mount vert a griffin sejant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

CLEMENT.

Symbolic:

The shield is silver which signifies purity and justice.

Red is the military color and denotes great courage.

The chief is the most important ordinary and is the emblem of leadership and command.

The bends, which represent the scarf or shoulder belt worn by warriors, signify defense and protection. The bend was often granted to a successful leader.

The estoile is the emblem of God's goodness, and the griffin portrays a valiant soldier who will die sooner than be taken captive.

The bends, which represent the scarf of shoulder belt worn by warriors, signify defense and protection. The band was often granted to a successful leader.

The estoile is the emblem of God's goodness, and the griffin portrays a valiant soldier who will die sooner than be taken captive.

CLEMENT ARMS

Argent, two bends wavy sable, on a chief of the last three estoiles or.

Crest: A mount vert a griffin sejant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

CLEMENT

Symbolic:

The shield is silver which signifies purity and justice.

Red is the military color and denotes great courage.

The chief is the most important ordinary and is the emblem of leadership and command.



Clement

Clement

THE family name Clement is from the christen-name Clement, a favorite in the thirteenth century. It was the name of fourteen Popes of Rome, and is from the Latin *clemens,* meaning "merciful." Hugh Clement is on record in the Hundred Rolls of Cambridge, 1273 A. D.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

AUGUSTINE (or AUSTIN) CLEMENT, painter, came from Southampton, England, in the ship "James," of London, with wife Elizabeth, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in April, 1635. He was made freeman, May 25, 1636; removed to Boston in 1652, but returned and died at Dorchester, October 1, 1674. His wife outlived him.

Children:

1. *Elizabeth,* of whom further.
2. Samuel, born at Dorchester, September 29, 1635.
3. Joanna, born November 19, 1638, died young.
4. John, born October 21, 1639, probably died young.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of Early New England Settlers.")

II

ELIZABETH CLEMENT, daughter of Augustine (or Austin) and Elizabeth Clement, was born in England, and died in Dorchester, before 1687. She married William Sumner, son of William and Mary (West) Sumner. (Sumner III.) (*Op. cit.*)

WEST ARMS

Arms—Argent, a fesse dancettée sable.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a griffin's head azure, beaked and eared gold.
Motto—Jour de ma vie. (The day of my life.)

(Burke: "General Armory.")

WEST.

Symbolic:

The shield is silver, which in heraldry stands for purity, justice and joy.

The jewel—the pearl.

The fess represents the belt which in ancient times was worn over the armour by officials of rank at certain court functions.

The golden coronet denotes that the bearer was of noble blood, and the griffin's head is used to represent a valiant hero, who, rather than yield to the enemy, exposes himself to the worst of dangers.

The motto *Jour de ma vie* means "The day of my life," alluding to the taking of John, King of France, prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, 1356, by Edward, the Black Prince, in which battle the ancestor himself no doubt took a prominent part.



West

West

RECORDS show that the manor of Hampton Poyle, near Oxford, was held by De la Poyle, alienated to Robert Warner in 1438, and purchased by John Gaynesford soon after; in 1502 by Richard Hungerford, later by James Bury, and came to Ambrose Dormer, 1558, on the death of James Bury, his wife's father; and to John West, the elder, in 1648. John West was succeeded on his decease, January 8, 1695-96, by his only son, John West, the younger, but his sister Mary, wife of John Conant, LL. D., was executrix, and held possession until one thousand and three hundred pounds charged against the estate was paid, after which John West obtained all right and title to the manor. He transferred his title to Sir Edward Sebright by mortgage of six thousand pounds, and the manor was sold in trust for Arthur Amesley, Earl of Anglesey, January 16, 1717-18.

Mary West, who married William Sumner, son of Roger and Joane (Franklin) Sumner, of Bicester, Oxfordshire, is probably of a collateral branch of this West family, or of the Wests of Sussex, descendants of Richard West, of Oxfordshire. (Sumner II.) The arms of the Wests of Hampton Poyle, Oxfordshire, are described:

Arms—Ermine, a bend indented sable.

Those of the West family of Sussex, descended from Richard West, of Oxford:

Arms—Azure, a bend wavy, between two griffins' heads erased or.
Crest—A griffin's head erased, per pale, wavy, or and azure.

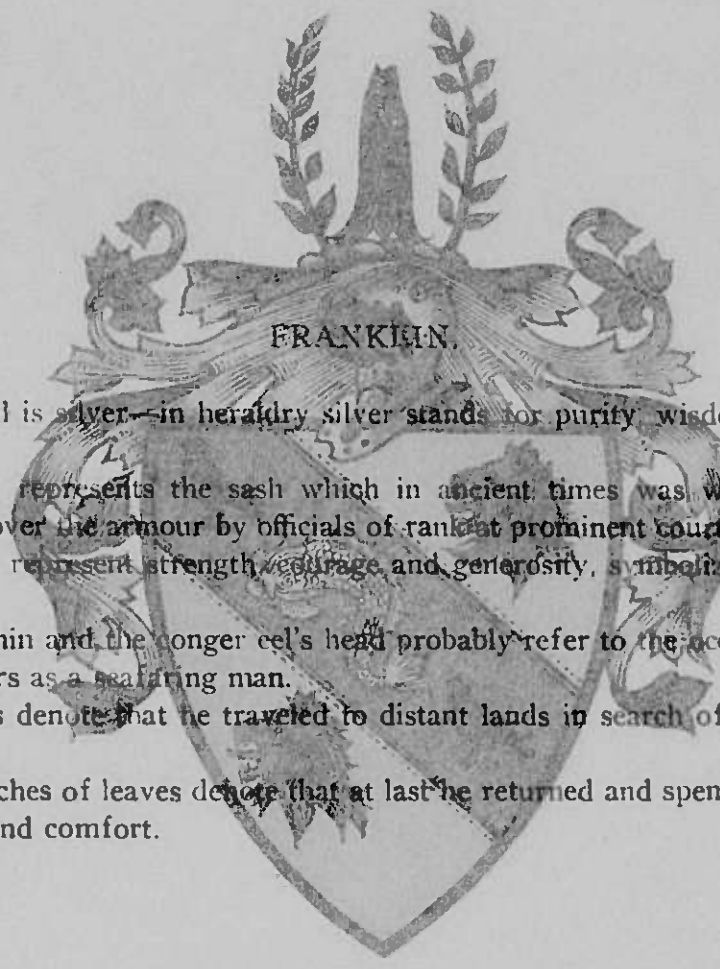
Minor changes have been made from time to time to designate different family groups, but the main features have been retained. The arms described on a preceding page are those used by representatives of the name in Amercia.

(Herald and Genealogist, Vol. I, pp. 208-24; Vol. III, pp. 297-307. Berry: "Pedigrees of Families of County Sussex," p. 14.)

FRANKLIN ARMS

Arms—Argent, on a bend between two lions' heads erased gules a dolphin embowed of the field, between as many birds close or, collared azure.

Crest—A conger eel's head erect or, erased per fesse gules, between two branches vert. (Burke: "General Armory.")



FRANKLIN.

Symbolic:

The shield is silver—in heraldry silver stands for purity, wisdom, justice and peace.

The bend represents the sash which in ancient times was worn across the shoulder and over the armour by officials of rank at prominent court functions.

The lions represent strength, courage and generosity, symbolizing these qualities in man.

The dolphin and the conger eel's head probably refer to the occupation of one of the ancestors as a seafaring man.

The birds denote that he traveled to distant lands in search of adventure and wealth.

The branches of leaves denote that at last he returned and spent the rest of his life in peace and comfort.

Franklin



Franklin

Franklin

THE family name Franklin is from the common noun, franklin, a freeholder of land; one who held possession for life or by service befitting a free man. The old English form of the name is Frankeleyn, which originated from the French *Frankelayn,* from *franc,* meaning free.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

Frankeleyn as a family was represented in Borstall Manor, near Burcester, later Bicester or Bissester, Oxfordshire, by Thomas le Frankeleyn, son of Simon le Frankeleyn, who granted half a hide of land to Sir John Fitz-Nigel for thirty marks of silver and due service. In the year 1226 A. D. Ralph le Frankeleyn, son of Simon le Frankeleyn, also had granted to Fitz-Nigel lands a short time previous.

Joane Franklin, who married Roger Sumner, of Bicester, November 2, 1601 (Sumner I), was probably a descendant of Simon le Frankeleyn.

(W. Kennett: "Parochial Antiquities of Ambrosden, Burcester, etc.," Vol. I, pp. 279, 382, 397. "Herald and Genealogist," Vol. V, p. 27.)

RICE (ROYCE) ARMS

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable, between three ravens close proper.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

Royce

THE surname Royce is identical with Roice or Rice, but it is rather older and the most common form during the first century or more in this country.

I

ROBERT ROYCE or RICE, immigrant ancestor, was born in England, and came in 1634 in the ship "Francis" to Boston. Some accounts locate him in Boston in 1631, and he seems to have been a member of the Boston Church, in fact, as early as 1632. He was admitted a freeman, April 1, 1634. He was disarmed by the Boston authorities in 1639 because of his support of Wheelwright and Anne Hutchinson in their religious views. He removed to Stratford, Connecticut, in 1644, and was there in 1658. He located at New London, Connecticut, in 1657, and was constable there in 1660, and member of the General Assembly in 1669. He left an estate valued at about four hundred and twenty pounds. He married Elizabeth.

Children:

1. Joshua, born at Boston, April 14, 1637.
2. *Nathaniel*, of whom further.
3. Patience, born April 1, 1642, died young.
4. Ruth; married, December 15, 1669, John Lothrop.
5. Sarah; married John Caulkins.
6. Nehemiah; removed to Wallingford; married Hannah Morgan.
7. Samuel; married Hannah Churchwood.
8. Isaac; married Elizabeth Lathrop.
9. Jonathan; married Deborah Caulkins.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary," Vol. III, pp. 569-70.)

II

NATHANIEL ROYCE, son of Robert and Elizabeth Royce or Rice, was born March 24, 1639, and died February 8, 1736. He removed from New London to Wallingford, Connecticut, before 1674, where he was known as a carpenter, joiner, and blacksmith. He married (first), October 27, 1673, Esther, who died June 19, 1677; married (second), April 21, 1681, Sarah Lathrop, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Scudder) Lathrop (Lathrop III); after her death he married (third), August 24, 1707, Hannah Farnham, who died February 6, 1708; he married (fourth), August 25, 1708, Abigail Hoyt, widow of David Hoyt.

Children by first wife:

1. John, born April 11, 1675.
2. Benjamin, born May 6, 1677; married Rebecca Wilcoxen.

Children by second wife:

3. Sarah, born April 3, 1683.
4. Hester, born September 10, 1685, died in 1703.
5. Lois, born July 29, 1687; married Samuel Hall.
6. *Elizabeth,* of whom further.

Children by fourth wife:

7. Daniel, born September 29, 1726.
8. Lois, born March 27, 1728.
9. Robert, born November 16, 1729.
10. Elisha, born October 27, 1731.
11. Nathaniel, born July 1, 1733.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England." Davis: "History of Wallingford, Connecticut.")

III

ELIZABETH ROYCE, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Lathrop) Royce, born December 28, 1689, died September 2, 1755; married, June 28, 1707, John Hall. (Hall III.)

(Shepard: "John Hall of Wallingford.")



LATHROP ARMS

Arms—Gyronny of eight azure and gules, an eagle displayed argent.
Crest—A game cock proper. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

Lathrop

THE family name Lathrop undoubtedly was derived from Lowthorpe, a small parish in the Wapentake of Dickering, East Riding of Yorkshire, England. In and near this small parish lived the earliest known Lathrops, who spelled the name in various ways, some of the forms being: Lowthrop, Lothrop, Louthrop, and Lowthroppe.

The direct line of ancestry here given dates back to John Lowthroppe, 1545, which form of the name seems to have been used by his son Robert and grandson Thomas. His great-grandson, Rev. John, the emigrant, changed it to Lothropp, and from this spelling it has gradually come to the simpler forms of Lothrop and Lathrop. These last-mentioned forms of the name are sometimes found in records referring to the American ancestor, Rev. John.

(Hubbard: "Ancestors and Descendants of Daniel Lothrop, Sr.," p. 3.)

I

JOHN LOWTHROPPE was living in Cherry Burton, a parish about four miles from Lowthorpe, early in the sixteenth century. Although belonging to a junior branch of the family, he was a gentleman of quite extensive landed estates both in Cherry Burton and in various other parts of the county. Of his parentage there is no definite knowledge, the early parish registers having disappeared. No record of baptisms before 1597, none of burials before 1561, and one of marriages before 1562 now remain. John Lowthroppe left a son, *Robert,* and three daughters.

(Rev. E. B. Huntington: "Genealogical Memoir of the Lo-Lathrop Family," p. 15.)

II

ROBERT LOWTHROPPE, son of John Lowthroppe, succeeded to the estates of his father in Cherry Burton, East Riding of Yorkshire, England, and during his lifetime made considerable additions to them. He died in 1558. His will, dated North Burton (Sheributon), July 16, 1558, was proved at York, October 20, 1558. He married Ellen, who survived him fourteen years, and at her death left a will in which were mentioned the following children:

Children, not arranged in order of birth:

1. *Thomas,* of whom further.
2. Lawrence; married Elizabeth.
3. Margaret; married Robert Hodgeson.
4. John.

(*Op. cit.*)

III

THOMAS LOWTHROPPE. son of Robert and Ellen Lowthroppe, was born in Cherry Burton. He removed to Etton, Harthill wapentake, East Riding, Yorkshire, about 1576, and there died in 1606, his will made October 5, 1606, proved the following January. He married (first) Elizabeth Clark, a widow, who was buried in Etton, July 29, 1574; married (second) Mary, who was buried in Etton, January 6, 1588; and he married (third) Jane, who survived him, and later married a Mr. Coppendale.

Children by first wife:

1. Robert, born in Cherry Burton; married, January 27, 1607-08, Ann Pattison.
2. Catherine; married, June 12, 1607, William Akett, of Leckonfield, Harthill wapentake, East Riding of Yorkshire.
3. Audrey; married a Mr. Wickham.
4. Elizabeth; married, February 19, 1587, Thomas Rowood.
5. Anne, baptized at Etton, February 13, 1568.
6. Israel, baptized at Etton, July 3, 1570.
7. Martin, baptized at Etton, October 21, 1572, buried November 12, 1572.
8. Andrew, baptized at Etton, April 23, 1574.

Children by second wife:

9. Anne, baptized at Etton, July 29, 1576.
10. Mary; married John Gallant.
11. Thomas, baptized in Etton, October 14, 1582.
12. *John,* of whom further.
13. William, baptized May 24, 1587.

Children by third wife:

14. Margaret, baptized in Etton, February 13, 1590.
15. Isabell, baptized in Etton, September 29, 1592.
16. Lucy, baptized in Etton, January 4, 1593.
17. Richard, baptized in Etton, October 12, 1595; married Dorothy Lowdon.
18. Mark, baptized in Etton, September 27, 1597.
19. Lawrence, baptized in Etton, August 29, 1599.
20. Jane, baptized in Etton, March 14, 1600.
21. Joseph, baptized in Etton, December 31, 1602.
22. Bartholomew, baptized in Etton, March 1, 1604.

(*Op. cit.*, pp. 17, 18.)

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

REVEREND JOHN LOTHROPP (note change of spelling), son of Thomas and Mary Lowthroppe, was baptized in Etton, Yorkshire, England, December 20, 1584. He was educated in Queen's College, Cambridge, from which he received his B. A. degree in 1605, and his M. A. in 1609. About the year 1611 he became curate of the parish church in Egerton, County Kent, about forty-eight miles southeast from London, and the family is last recorded there in the fall of 1619. In 1623 he espoused the cause of the Independents and decided to leave his native country and join that company of brave and courageous pioneers in the New World. The following record, found in Governor Winthrop's

Journal, under date September 18, 1634, would indicate that John Lothropp came to America in that year. The entry reads as follows: "The 'Griffin' and another ship arriving with about 200 passengers, Mr. Lathrop and Mr. Sines, two Godly ministers coming in the same ship."

On September 27, 1634, Rev. Lothropp together with nine others made a settlement in Scituate, Massachusetts, and in January of that year he was chosen pastor of the church and invested into office. His first wife died in England, before he sailed for America, he being a widower when he arrived in this country. He married soon after, however, as is indicated by the records of his church made by himself in 1635. His second wife Anna is supposed to have been the mother of all his children born in America.

Children:

1. Jane, baptized in her father's church in Egerton, County Kent, England, September 29, 1614; came with her father to America in 1634 and was married in Scituate, April 8, 1635, by Captain Miles Standish, of Plymouth, to Samuel Fuller. Mr. Fuller was a son of Edward Fuller, who came over on the "Mayflower."
2. Anne, baptized in Egerton, England, May 12, 1616, buried April 30, 1617.
3. John, baptized in Egerton, England, February 22, 1617-18, probably died before the family came to America.
4. Barbara, baptized in Egerton, England, October 31, 1619; married, July 19, 1638, John Emerson.
6. Thomas, born in England about 1621.
7. *Samuel,* of whom further.
8. Joseph, born in 1624, probably in Lambeth, London.
9. Benjamin, born in England; married, in Barnstable, Massachusetts, Martha.
10. Barnabas, baptized, at Scituate, Massachusetts, June 6, 1636, and died September 28, 1697; married, December 1, 1658, Susanna Clarke, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Ring) Clarke, of Plymouth, granddaughter of the Thomas Clarke who was mate of the "Mayflower."

11. Child, born in Scituate, July 30, 1638, died same day.
12. Abigail, baptized in Barnstable, November 2, 1639; married, October 7, 1657, James Clarke, son of Thomas and Susanna (Ring) Clarke.
13. Bathsha, baptized in Barnstable, February 27, 1641; married Alexander Marsh.
14. John, born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, February 9, 1644; married, January 3, 1671-72, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, Mary, probably daughter of James Cobb, of Scituate, where she was born December 3, 1653.
15. A son, died at birth, buried January 25, 1649.

(Rev. E. B. Huntington: "Genealogical Memoir of the Lo-Lathrop Family," pp. 23-25, 37-42.)

II

SAMUEL LATHROP, son of Rev. John Lothropp, was born in England, and came with his father to Scituate in 1634, thence to Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he married (first), November 28, 1644, Elizabeth Scudder. In 1648 he removed to New London, Connecticut, then called Pequot. His name is one of the first eighteen to whom were assigned lands on the east side of the "great river" of Pequot. A farm of two hundred and sixty acres at Pequot remained in the family until 1735. In 1668 Samuel Lathrop removed to Norwich, Connecticut, after the death of his first wife, of which no record is preserved. Samuel married (second), in 1690, in Plymouth, Massachusetts, Abigail Doane, daughter of Deacon John Doane, of Plymouth.

Mr. Lathrop left a nuncupative will proved in 1701.

Children:

1. John, baptized in Boston, Massachusetts, December 7, 1645; married, December 15, 1669, Ruth Royce, daughter of Robert Royce.
2. Elizabeth, born in March, 1648; married, December 15, 1669, Isaac Royce, son of Robert Royce, of New London, Connecticut.
3. Samuel, born in March, 1650; married (first), in November, 1675, Hannah Adgate, who died in 1695. He married (second), December 30, 1697, Mary Edgerton, of Norwich.

4. *Sarah,* of whom further.
5. Martha, born in January, 1657; married, in 1677, John Moss.
6. Israel, born in October, 1659; married, April 8, 1686, Rebecca Bliss.
7. Joseph, born in October, 1661; married (first), April 8, 1686, Mary Scudder, who died September 18, 1695; married (second), February 20, 1696-97, Elizabeth "Waterhouse," daughter of Isaac and Sarah Watrous. She died November 27, 1726, and he married (third), November 22, 1727, Mrs. Martha Perkins.
8. Abigail, born in May, 1665; married, December 9, 1686, John Huntington, son of Christopher and Ruth (Rockwell) Huntington.
9. Anne, born in August, 1667; married William Hough, of New London.

(*Op. cit.*, pp. 38-48.)

III

SARAH LATHROP, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Scudder) Lathrop, was born in October, 1655, and married, as his second wife, April 21, 1681, Nathaniel Royce, of Wallingford, son of Robert Royce. (Royce II.) She died November 11, 1706. (*Op. cit.*, pp. 46-47.)

PARKER ARMS

Arms—Sable, a buck's head cabossed, between two flaunches argent.
Crest—An arm erect, vested azure, cuffed and puffed argent, holding in the hand proper an attire of a stag gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Parker

FROM the occupation of "Parker" or keeper of forests and preserves the name Parker comes to us. When nobles and kings were able to own unlimited stretches of forest land for game, the position of forester or parker was a highly lucrative and honorable profession. Head foresters had an army of game keepers under their control. They watched over the condition of the game, supervised the living conditions of the forester and charcoal burners and woodcutters, and, indeed, ran a forest kingdom. Invasions were not uncommon, and the stories of Robin Hood are of one outlaw who became a hero, but we know that there were many bands of such outlaws, some, doubtless chivalrous and ill used, but others were criminals and lawless highwaymen. The origin of this present family of interest is not definitely known, and the greatest research has failed to lift the veil.

I

EDWARD PARKER, immigrant ancestor, was born in England, and was in New Haven, Connecticut, as early as 1644, when he took the oath of fidelity there. In May, 1650, Edward Parker had twenty acres of land granted to him by the court to plant on, "at a place called Chestnut hill, about four miles from the town," and in 1651 the court granted him two acres of land and three acres of meadow. Edward Parker died in 1662. The wife of Edward Parker was Elizabeth (———) Potter, widow of John Potter, who is said to have died in 1643. After the death of Edward Parker, his wife married (third) Robert Rose, of Branford. She made her will July 23, 1677, and died July 28, 1677, before signing it, but the children agreed to abide by the will, and the court later admitted

it to probate. "The fact that her heirs agreed to stand by a void will is conclusive proof that she was a woman of merit and had the respect of her children, who were willing, even in property affairs, to abide by her wishes."

Children of Edward and Elizabeth Parker:

1. *Mary*, of whom further.
2. John, born October 8, 1648, died in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1711; married Hannah Bassett.
3. Hope, born April 26, 1650, baptized May 26, 1650; married Samuel Cook.
4. Lydia, born April 14, 1652; married, January 12, 1671, John Thomas.

(New England Genealogical Register, Vol. LIV, pp. 21-23. New Haven Vital Records, Vol. I, pp. 2, 7, 45.)

II

MARY PARKER, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Parker, was baptized August 27, 1648, when she was one or two years old, died September 22, 1725. She married, December 6, 1666, John Hall. (Hall II.)

("Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. III. p. 1583, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Publ.)

Eddy

(Line Two)

(For earlier generations see Eddy—Line One.)

III

JOHN EDDY, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Eddye, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 25, 1637, died in Tisbury, Massachusetts, May 27, 1715. John Eddy was a blacksmith. His identity is made known from a land deed in 1711, which reads: "I, John Eddy, of Tisbury, Duke's County, do sell land this land was inherited from my honored father Samuel Eddy which I held in common with my brother, Caleb Eddy." He purchased land of Aaron Knapp, which was adjacent to that belonging to John Eddway, a carpenter of Taunton, Massachusetts. Hearing of the need of a blacksmith in Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, he sold his land in Taunton and went to Tisbury to live. He held various town offices, and on November 21, 1694, was one of a committee of five to draw up a petition for Tisbury for an easement of the people's taxes and for additional land.

John Eddy married Hepzibah Doggett, born, supposedly, in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1643, died May 3, 1726, the daughter of John Doggett. (Doggett II.)

Children:

1. *Alice,* of whom further.
2. Benjamin.

(The Eddy Family Association Bulletin, Vol. VI (1926). S. B. Doggett: "History of the Doggett-Daggett Family," p. 85. Hatch Genealogical Society: "Genealogy of the Hatch Family," p. 27.)

IV

ALICE EDDY, daughter of John and Hepzibah (Doggett) Eddy, of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, was born May 3, 1659, and died about 1710. She married, March 16, 1682-83 (as his second wife), at Falmouth or Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Benjamin Hatch, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Rowley) Hatch. (Hatch III.)

(Hatch Genealogical Society: "Genealogy and History of the Hatch Family," pp. 11, 27.)

ROWLEY ARMS

Arms—Argent, on a bend cotised sable, three crescents or.
Crest—A wolf's head erased argent.
Motto—Bear and forbear. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Rowley

THE Rowley family is very ancient, and is claimed to be of Saxon blood, though the name can be traced only to *temp.* Edward II, when Randolph de Rowley was seated at Carmichan, County Chester. The name is derived from the Saxon words *row,* meaning sweet, and *ley,* a field. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the family was seated in Staffordshire, and in the fourteenth century in Yorkshire, in places listed under such spellings as Rueleg, Roule, and Rouley. Most of the American Rowley families are descended from Henry Rowley, who was in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the early part of the seventeenth century.

("American Ancestry," Vol. III, p. 191. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. II, p. 126. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

I

HENRY ROWLEY, the American ancestor, was born in England, and died in Falmouth, Massachusetts, in 1673. He was one of the early planters of Plymouth, and was a taxpayer as early as 1632. According to some accounts he came with the Pilgrims from Leyden in 1630. He was one of the original settlers of Scituate, Massachusetts, where he was admitted freeman in 1633. Both he and his wife joined the Rev. John Lothropp's church at its organization, January 8, 1634-35, but in 1639 he removed with John Winthrop and other residents of Scituate to the new settlement at Barnstable, on Cape Cod. While residing at Barnstable he held several offices of importance, including that of representative to the General Court.

ROWLEY.

Arms—Argent, on a bend cotised sable, three crescents or.
Crest—A wolf's head erased argent.
Motto—Bear and forbear. (Burke: "General Armory.")

PALMER.

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three palmers' scrips sable, the tassels and buckles or. (Burke: "General Armory." Bolton: "American Armory.")

HULL.

Arms—Azure, an eagle displayed or.
Crest—A hunting horn azure garnished argent.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

MONSON (MUNSON).

Arms—Or, two chevronels gules.
Crest—A lion rampant proper supporting a column or.
Motto—*Prest pour mon pais.* (Burke: "General Armory.")

MERRIMAN.

Arms—Lozengy sable and argent a chief ermine.
Crest—A boar passant collared and bristled vert.
(Burke: "Encyclopedia of Heraldry.")

BEECHER.

Arms—Vair argent and gules, on a canton or, a stag's head cabossed sable.
Crest—A demi-lion erased argent, girded round the waist with a ducal coronet or. (Burke: "General Armory," Visitation of London, 1568.)

ROWLEY.

Symbolic:

A shield of silver signifies purity and justice. Black denotes constancy, also grief and prudence.

The bend represents the shoulder scarf worn by ancient warriors; it was often awarded to those who had distinguished themselves as commanders and signifies defense and protection. The wolf, which is an ancient and rather uncommon bearing, also symbolizes a successful and valiant leader.

A "Hope of Greater Glory" is the thought conveyed by the crescents, which signify the bearer has been honoured by his sovereign.

PALMER.

Symbolic:

The shield of silver signifies purity and justice. Black stands for constancy.

The chevron signifies protection and was granted for the achievement of some notable enterprise.

The palmer's scrip or pouch was carried by the palmers on their pilgrimage to Jerusalem. It alludes to the name in this instance.

HULL.

Symbolic:

Blue stands for loyalty and truth, and gold for generosity and elevation of mind.

The eagle with wings displayed is the emblem of a noble nature and indicates true magnanimity and fortitude. The wings denote protection, and the gripping talons signify ruin to evil-doers.

The hunting horn, memento of the chase, symbolizes one fond of high pursuits —probably because in ancient times the hunt ranked next to war as the noblest employment.

MONSON (MUNSON).

Symbolic:

Gold indicates generosity and red military courage and daring.

The chevronels, like the chevron, represent the rafters of a house and signify protection.

The column stands for constancy and fortitude and the lion symbolizes in the arms-bearer the noble and kingly qualities of courage and magnanimity which the beast himself possesses.

Motto—Prest pour mon pais. (Ready for my country.)

MERRIMAN.

Symbolic:

Silver signifies purity and justice: black constancy; ermine is a mark of dignity and honour.

The field lozengy signifies constancy and is also symbolic of wisdom.

The boar is the bearing of a warrior; of one who ceases to fight only at death.

BEECHER.

Symbolic:

Silver signifies purity and justice and red stands for martial courage and daring.

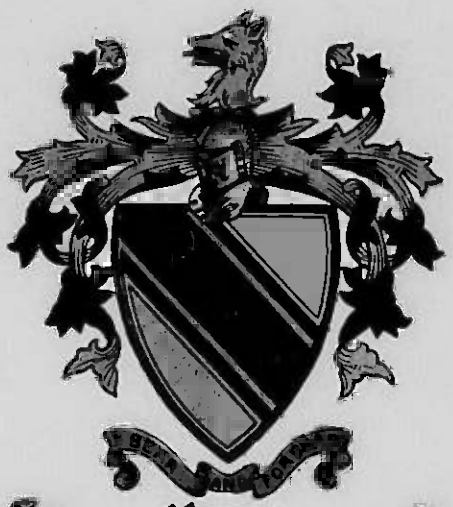
Gold stands for generosity.

The field vair displays conspicuously the colors red and silver with their symbolism.

The canton is a special augmentation of honour granted for performance of eminent service.

The stag's head is emblematic of a diplomat.

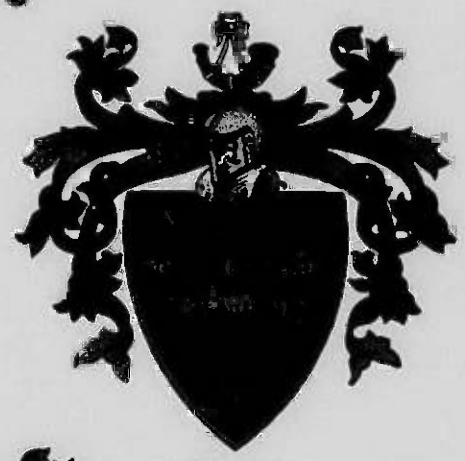
The lion signifies a brave and courageous warrior.



Rowley



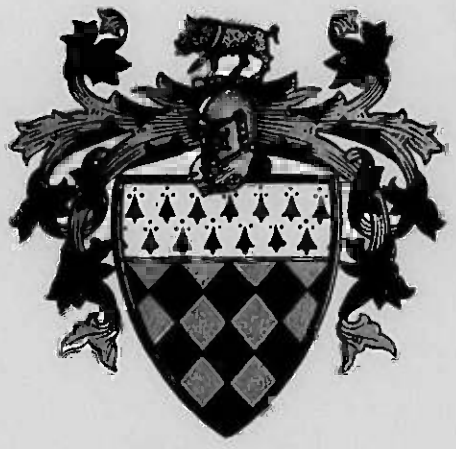
Palmer



Hull



Monson
(MUNSON)



Merriman



Beecher

ROWLEY

Henry Rowley married, probably as his second wife, Ann (Palmer) Blossom, widow of Thomas Blossom, and daughter of William Palmer and his wife Frances. (Palmer II.)

Children:

1. *Sarah,* of whom further.
2. Moses, died in East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1705; married, April 22, 1652, Elizabeth Fuller.
3. Joseph, was living in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1655; is said to have gone to Barbados.

("American Ancestry," Vol. III, p. 191. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of First New England Settlers." C. H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 393. A. Otis: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," pp. 75-76.)

II

SARAH ROWLEY, daughter of Henry and Ann (Palmer-Blossom) Rowley, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, was married April 11, 1646, to Jonathan Hatch, of Barnstable and Falmouth, Massachusetts. (Hatch II.)

(Hatch Genealogical Society: "Genealogy and History of the Hatch Family," p. 11. "The Mayflower Descendant," Vol. V, p. 171. Barnstable Vital Records.)

PALMER ARMS

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three palmers' scrips sable, the tassels and buckles or.

(Burke: "General Armory." Bolton: "American Armory.")

Palmer

THE Palmer family has been established in England from earliest times. The name originated from *palmer,* a title given in medieval days to the pilgrims who, returning weary and foot-sore from the Holy Wars, carried palm branches in their hands. As the lines of Sir Walter Scott read:

> The faded palm-branch in his hand,
> Showed Pilgrim from the Holy Land.

Certain returned Crusaders, as a recognition of their merit, were knighted and allowed to assume this title as a surname. At the time of the Hundred Rolls, 1273, we find Palmer families settled in counties Cambridge, York, Lincoln, Somerset, and Middlesex. The early years of the seventeenth century mark the entry of the family to American shores, since which time many worthy descendants now widely scattered throughout the country, have been added to its membership. Records of the New England colonies show that two or three William Palmers came at approximately the same time, one of which is the ancestor of the following family.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of First Settlers of New England.")

I

WILLIAM PALMER came to America in the ship "Fortune" in 1621, followed two years later by his wife Frances in the ship "Ann." He settled in Ply-

mouth, which place is historically famous for its landing of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, and the first permanent white settlement in New England. He came the year following the landing of the "Mayflower," and had land in that part which was later set off as Duxbury. Here he was taxed in 1632. In 1633 he was a freeman of Duxbury. When he came to this country he was undoubtedly a carpenter, for in the records he is mentioned as "nailer," and this gives just reason for believing him to have been a welcome addition to that early settlement of pioneers. He died probably early in the year 1638, as his will of December 4, 1637, was probated the following March. The will mentions his wife as a young woman, his son Henry, and daughter Bridget; also a grandchild, Rebecca. Among the others remembered were Moyses Rowley, whom he requested should be "put with Mr. Partridge (minister of Duxbury) that he may be brought up in the fear of God"; and Stephen Tracy, also the Plymouth Church. He may have married twice, but the only name recorded is that of his wife Frances, who came to America two years after his arrival.

Children (probably others):

1. *Ann,* of whom further.
2. William, Jr., who came to America with his father in 1621.
3. Henry, mentioned in father's will.
4. Bridget, mentioned in father's will.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of Early New England Settlers." W. R. Cutter: "New England Families, Genealogical and Memorial," Vol. I, p. 419. C. H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 342. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. IV, p. 35.)

II

ANN PALMER, daughter of William and Frances Palmer, was born in England about 1590. In 1615 she married Thomas Blossom, and went with him to Leyden, Holland, where they were a part of the Pilgrim settlement. In 1620 they came to Plymouth, England, in the "Speedwell," intending to take passage on the "Mayflower" for America, but for some reason they found it impractical

to do so and returned to Leyden, where they formed a part of the Pilgrim group. While there Thomas Blossom corresponded with Governor William Bradford, and in 1629 he came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, bringing his wife and a son with him. His death occurred soon after, and his widow Ann married Henry Rowley, of Plymouth. (Rowley I.)

Children (by first husband):

1. A son, born in Leyden, Holland, between the years 1609-20, died in young manhood between 1620 and 1625.
2. Elizabeth, born in Leyden, between years 1620 and 1625, probably in 1620; married, May 10, 1637, Edward Fitzrandle.
3. Thomas, born in Leyden, about 1622, died April 22, 1650; married, in Barnstable, Massachusetts, Sarah Ewer, daughter of Thomas Ewer, of Charlestown.
4. Peter, born in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, between years 1627 and 1632, died in West Barnstable, in July, 1706.

(Hatch Genealogical Society: "Genealogy and History of Hatch Family," p. 11. "Family Record of Children of Benjamin Blossom and Margaret Blackwell," pp. 9-10.)

DOGGET (DOGGETT) ARMS

Arms—Two greyhounds combatant or; collared argent; bell pendant.
Crest—A unicorn's head or.

(S. B. Doggett: "History of the Doggett-Daggett Family" (1894), p. 6.)

Doggett

DOGGET, Doget, and its later form Daggett is an old English name, the prevalence of which indicates that it probably had its origin in a personal name; however, another theory is that it may have been originated from Dowgate, one of the Roman gateways in the city of London. Families of the name were established in the counties of Yorkshire, Cambridge, Oxford, Kent, Somerset, Norfolk, and Suffolk. The ancestral branch of the family to which John Doggett of New England belonged was established in Suffolk, in 1526, the head of the family at that time being Richard Doggett, a wealthy inhabitant of Groton, County Suffolk. In the adjoining parish of Boxford the Doggetts were connected by marriage with the Winthrops. John Doggett, baptized in Boxford, Suffolk County, England, November 4, 1602, the son of William and Avis (Lappadge) Doggett, is thought to be the John Doggett who accompanied John Winthrop to New England in 1630.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Daggett: "History of the Daggett Family," pp. 4-5.)

I

JOHN DOGGETT was born in England and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in May, 1673. He came to this country with Governor John Winthrop's fleet in 1630, and was a proprietor and original settler of Watertown, Massachusetts. His name is on the list of applicants for admission as freeman, October 19, 1630, and he was one of the first of those who took the oath on May 18, 1631.

His homestead in Watertown contained about fifteen acres adjoining Fresh Pond, and his entire grant of land included eighty acres. He seems to have been actively engaged with Governor Mayhew, who was then a resident of Watertown, in getting up a company to occupy Martha's Vineyard, and about 1648 he removed to that island. He settled at Edgartown, and is said to have been intimately associated with the Mayhews in the government of the colony, as were many of his descendants.

John Doggett's first wife's name is not known, but they had five children, all except the first probably born in Watertown. He married (second), August 29, 1667, at Plymouth, Bathsheba Pratt, a widow, and he apparently spent most of the rest of his life in that town.

Children:

1. John, born in England about 1626.
2. Thomas, born about 1630.
3. Joseph, born about 1634.
4. Elizabeth, born about 1638.
5. *Hepzibah,* of whom further.

(Daggett: "History of Attleborough," pp. 7-8.)

II

HEPZIBAH DOGGETT, daughter of John Doggett and his first wife, was born in 1643, probably in Watertown, Massachusetts, died May 3, 1726. She married John Eddy. (Eddy—Line Two—Generation III.)

(S. B. Doggett: "History of the Doggett-Daggett Family," p. 85. Eddy Family Association Bulletin, Vol. VI (1926).)



Stowers

freedom and country.

The rose was in ancient times an emblem of knighthood and victory. The red rose is used as an emblem of the willingness or readiness to give one's blood for safety for the upbuilding of order and good government.

Gold and red is the shield: these colors as combined denote freedom.

The three red pars represent the peers of a house and are always of visible stability, support and maintenance just as the peers of a house serve to visibly support and strength. and strengthen it in position, so were the peers of these arms always true and tried supporters of

STOWERS ARMS

Arms—Or, three bars gules.

Crest—A rose gules seeded and barbed proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

STOWERS

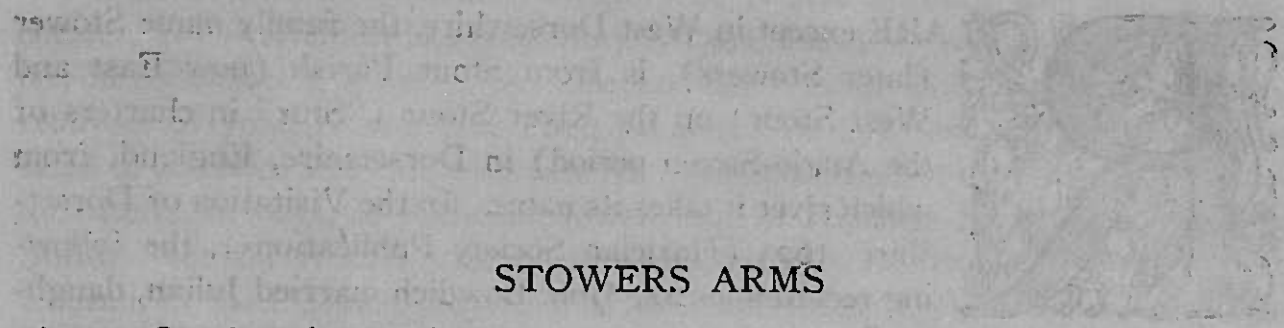
STOWERS.

Symbolic:

Gold and red is the shield; these colors as combined denote freedom.

The three red bars represent the beams of a house and are symbols of solidity and strength. Just as the beams of a house serve to solidify, support and maintain it in position, so were the bearers of these arms always true and tried supporters of their King and country, who always and at all times vigorously proclaimed themselves for the upholding of order and good government.

The rose was in ancient times an emblem of knighthood and victory. The red rose is used as an emblem of the willingness or readiness to give one's blood for freedom and country.



STOWERS ARMS

Arms—Or, three bars gules.
Crest—A rose gules seeded and barbed proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Stowers

RARE except in West Dorsetshire, the family name Stower (later Stowers), is from Stour Parish (now East and West Stour) on the River Stour ("Stur" in charters of the Anglo-Saxon period) in Dorsetshire, England, from which river it takes its name. In the Visitation of Dorsetshire, 1623 (Harleian Society Publications), the following record appears, "Joh. Bowdich married Julian, daughter of Nicholas de Stowre."

I

WALTER STOWERS, of Dorsetshire, England, is known to have had the following children. The name of his wife is not known.

Children, born in Dorsetshire, England:

1. Nicholas, with his sister's husband, and the Spragues, from Upway Parish, Dorsetshire, came to New England in the ship "Abigail" with Governor John Endicott, arriving at Salem, Massachusetts, September 6, 1628. He was a member of the church at Boston, in 1630, and was made a freeman of Boston on May 18, that year. On November 2, 1632, he and his wife Amy "entered Covenant" at the First Church of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He died in Charlestown, May 17, 1646, leaving widow Amy, and children: i. Richard, born in England; married Hannah Frost, daughter of Henry Frost, of Ipswich, Suffolk County, England. ii. Joanna. iii. Joseph, born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 12, 1632. iv. Abigail, born in 1636. v.

Sarah. vi. A daughter, who married a Mr. Farr. vii. John, who died prior to August 15, 1638.

2. *Deborah,* of whom further.

(Lyon: "Lyon Memorial," Vol. III, pp. 279-80.)

II

DEBORAH STOWERS, daughter of Walter Stowers, was born in Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, England, May 1, 1593, and died (probably) in Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1634. She and her brother, Nicholas, were probably relatives of John Stowers, of Parham, near Framingham, Suffolk, whence he came to America with his wife Jane and son John, settling in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634, as Richard Stowers, son of Nicholas Stowers; married, in Suffolk, not far from Parham. Deborah Stowers married, at Upway Parish Church, in 1612, Simon Hoyt, son of John and Ruth Hoyt, of Upway. (Hoyt-Haight—Line One—Generation I.) (*Op. cit.*)

HULL ARMS

Arms—Azure, an eagle displayed or.
Crest—A hunting horn azure garnished argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Hull

THE English surname Hull ordinarily originated to designate a dweller at a hill; old English, Hull. Gumrild de la Hull is in the Hundred Rolls, A. D. 1273, and Nicholas atte Hulle in the Calendar of Inquisitions post Mortem.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

RICHARD HULL, of Derbyshire, England, was made freeman in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1634, but a few months later was at Roxbury. In 1636 he sold his dwelling house at Roxbury to Philip Sherman and removed to Boston. In 1639 he was one of the founders of New Haven, Connecticut, a signer of the "Fundamental Agreement," and was received into the church, and into membership in the General Court of New Haven Colony, the same year. He resided in Chapel Street, and received various grants of land. He died in September, 1662. In his will he mentions his children, but the name of his wife nowhere appears.

Children:

1. Jeremiah, died June 13, 1700; married, in 1658, Hannah Baldwin.
2. *John,* of whom further.
3. Hannah, born in February, 1642; married, in 1662, Edward Dorman.
4. Mary, born in 1646; married John Jackson.

(Weygant: "The Hull Family in America," p. 463. Mason: "Record of Descendants of Richard Hull.")

II

DOCTOR JOHN HULL, son of Richard Hull, was baptized in New Haven, Connecticut, March 24, 1640, and died in Wallingford, Connecticut, December 6, 1711. He settled first in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1660, but in 1668 was in Derby, where he took a leading part in the building of the first meetinghouse and parsonage erected there, and held the office of selectman, 1677, 1680, 1683, and 1687. In October, 1687, he exchanged his house and land at Stratford with Benjamin Lewis, of Wallingford. He erected dwellings for his sons at Wallingford, and a corn and flour mill; and represented the town of Wallingford for one or more terms in the General Assembly. He was a successful farmer and physician, serving as a surgeon in King Philip's War, May, 1675, to June, 1676, for which service he received seven hundred acres of bounty land. He married (first), in Stratford, but the first wife's name is unknown. He married (second), in 1672, Mary Jones; (third), May 13, 1675, Rebecca Turner. (Davis' "History of Wallingford," gives September 20, 1699.)

Children, by first marriage, born at Stratford, Connecticut:

1. John, born March 14, 1661-62; married H. Prindle and Mary Merwin.
2. Samuel, born February 2, 1663-64; married Deborah Beers Fairchild.
3. Mary, born October 21, 1666; married, in 1685, John Prindle.
4. *Joseph,* of whom further.

Children by second marriage, born in Derby, Connecticut:

5. Benjamin, born in 1672, died March 8, 1741; married, in 1693, Elizabeth Andrews.
6. Richard, born October 16, 1674.

Children by third marriage, born in Derby, Connecticut:

7. Ebenezer, born September 18, 1679, died in 1709; married, in 1706, Lydia Mix.
8. Jeremiah, born September 28, 1680, died in 1736; married, in 1711, Hannah Cook.
9. Andrew, born July 15, 1685; moved to Wallingford.

(Weygant: "The Hull Family in America," pp. 467-68; with added notes from Orcutt's "History of Derby.")

III

CAPTAIN JOSEPH HULL, son of Dr. John Hull, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, February 16, 1668, and died in Derby, Connecticut, October 15, 1744. He served as ensign, lieutenant and captain of the Derby train band, and for the years 1710, 1713, and 1716 was the representative of Derby at the General Court. He married (first), January 20, 1691, Mary Nichols, born in 1674, died in 1733, daughter of Caleb Nichols; (second), November 14, 1735, Hannah (Botsford) Prindle, widow of John Prindle.

Children of first marriage, born in Derby, Connecticut:

1. Samuel, born November 15, 1692; married, in 1724, Anna Riggs.
2. Joseph, born May 28, 1694, died January 12, 1778; married (first) Sarah Bennett; (second) Bertha Cogswell.
3. *Caleb,* of whom further.
4. Abijah, born in 1697; died August 10, 1773; married, in 1727, Abigail Harger.
5. Andrew, born in 1698.
6. Mary, born September 13, 1699; married, in 1720, Timothy Russell.
7. Sarah, born August 13, 1703; married, first), in 1725, William Bench; (second) Rev. Samuel Johnson.
8. Nathan, born March 26, 1709.

(Weygant: "The Hull Family in America," p. 470.)

IV

CALEB HULL, son of Captain Joseph and Mary (Nichols) Hull, was born in Derby, Connecticut, February 4, 1695, and died in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1788. He was for many years an active member of the New Cheshire Train Band, of which he was appointed ensign in October, 1745. Tradition says he marched with his old company for the relief of Boston, when nearly eighty years of age. He married, May 1, 1724, Mercy Benham, of Wallingford, who died in 1766.

Children, born in Cheshire, Connecticut:

1. Sarah, born April 25, 1725; married, in 1752, Reuben Atwater.
2. Andrew, born August 23, 1726, died September 21, 1774; married, in 1750, Lowly (Sole) Cook.
3. *Mary,* of whom further.
4. Samuel, born March 22, 1730, died in 1791; married, in 1753, Eunice Cook.
5. Joseph, born August 29, died October 19, 1732.
6. Abigail, born October 11, died December 14, 1733.
7. Joseph, born June 10, 1734, died in 1735.
8. Caleb, born May 21, died August 11, 1735.
9. Submit, born December 12, 1736, died February 13, 1737.
10. Patience, born October 15, 1740, died in 1765.
11. Joseph, born April 18, 1741; married Damaris Hull.
12. Caleb, born December 16, 1742, died in 1767; married Mary Street.

(*Op. cit.*, pp. 470-75.)

V

MARY HULL, daughter of Caleb and Mercy (Benham) Hull, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, March 17, 1728. She married, October 3, 1745, Jonathan (Davis' "History of Wallingford" says Jotham) Hitchcock, son of John and Marlo (Munson) Hitchcock, of Wallingford, born February 4, 1722, died September 24, 1767. (Hitchcock IV.) (*Op. cit.*, p. 475.)



MONSON (MUNSON) ARMS

Arms—Or, two chevronels gules.
Crest—A lion rampant proper supporting a column or.
Motto—Prest pour mon pais. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Munson

THE English Monsons are thought to be of Danish origin, since that portion of England where the family was dwelling at the date of our earliest knowledge of them, in the fourteenth century, had been overrun by the Danes. Many names of families and places in that locality are clearly Danish. The name of Monson is very common to this day in Denmark.

The English Monsons belonging to the peerage, have a recognized history extending through five centuries. The late descendants of this line were of Lincolnshire, and Thomas Munson, the American ancestor, is thought to be of this family, probably the son of Sir Thomas.

(M. A. Munson: "The Munson Record," Vol. I, pp. 21-27.)

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

CAPTAIN THOMAS MUNSON, born in England about 1612, died May 7, 1685, aged seventy-three years. He was a carpenter, and is first recorded as a resident of Hartford, where he performed military service in the Pequot War. It is thought that the grant of one hundred acres, which was confirmed by the General Court "unto Lieutenant Munson, 13th of May, 1673," was in recognition of his service as a Pequot soldier.

Thomas was made freeman by the General Court, June 11, 1640, and as early as 1640 was a member of the First Church of New Haven. In the General Court recorded, "Last of March," 1645, Thomas Munson was chosen sergeant. On

May 19, 1656, Thomas Munson was chosen one of the seven townsmen (now selectmen). March 21, 1660, he was appointed a fence viewer. On April 29, 1661, "Sargeant Munson, who was formerly nominated for ensigne to the Military Company, now accepted that trust." April 27, 1663, he was elected first of the six townsmen, and was also elected one of the deputies for the Town Court. Thomas Munson and James Bishop were deputies of the General Court for New Haven, May 27, 1663. This was Thomas Munson's first service as a member of the Colony Legislature. In 1664, Ensign Munson was chosen lieutenant for the military company; and April 30, 1666, he was chosen deputy to the General Assembly at Hartford. December 20, 1675, Lieutenant Thomas Munson was chosen commissary in the town; and February 25, 1676, was appointed captain of New Haven County soldiers, and commissioned accordingly. Captain Thomas Munson was a man of signal ability and high worth. He lived in a stirring, formative period, and his career was eventful, beneficent, distinguished and deserving of the admiration of his descendants. He married Joanna, who was born about 1610, and died December 13, 1678, "aged 68 years."

Children:

1. Elizabeth; married, October 19, 1664, Timothy Cooper, son of Lieutenant Thomas Cooper, of Springfield, Massachusetts.
2. *Samuel,* of whom further.
3. Hannah, baptized June 11, 1648.

(M. A. Munson: "The Munson Record," Vol. I, pp. 1-6, 30-60.)

II

ENSIGN SAMUEL MUNSON, son of Captain Thomas and Joanna Munson, was baptized August 7, 1643, in the First Church of New Haven, Connecticut, and died in 1693. He was a shoemaker and tanner, who resided in New Haven, and in Wallingford, Connecticut. He was made freeman in New Haven, in October, 1669, and served on town committees of various kinds from time to time. On April 29, 1673, he was chosen selectman; October 19, 1674, the General Court confirmed Samuel Munson "Ensigne of the Wallingford Traine Band";

April 12, 1679, Samuel Munson was chosen to serve as the first schoolmaster; and May 29, 1682, he was appointed to complete "the court laws." He married, October 26, 1665, Martha Bradley, daughter of William and Alice (Pritchard) Bradley.

Children, first five and last three born in New Haven, Connecticut:

1. Martha, born May 6, 1667.
2. *Samuel,* of whom further.
3. Thomas, born March 12, 1671.
4. John, born January 28, 1673.
5. Theophilus, born September 1, 1675.
6. Joseph, born in Wallingford, Connecticut, November 1, 1677.
7. Stephen, born in Wallingford, Connecticut, December 5, 1679.
8. Caleb, born November 19, 1682.
9. Joshua, born February 7, 1684.
10. Israel, born March 6, 1687. (*Op. cit.*, pp. 65, 82.)

III

SAMUEL MUNSON, JR., son of Samuel and Martha (Bradley) Munson, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 28, 1669, and died November 23, 1741. He was a town clerk and resided at Wallingford, Connecticut. In 1692 the town granted him thirty acres of land gratis. He was chosen fence viewer, January 10, 1693, and in 1699 a member of the school committee. In 1711 Samuel was chosen town clerk and he filled that office continuously for twenty-nine years. In 1713 he was elected one of the five townsmen and also recorded. Samuel Munson's will, written with his own hand, is dated the 11th of July, 1741. He married (first) Martha, who died January 7, 1707; (second), March 10, 1708, Mary (Preston) Merriman, widow of Caleb Merriman, and daughter of Deacon Eliasaph Preston, born April 25, 1674, died November 28, 1755.

Children of first marriage:

1. Solomon, born February 18, 1690.
2. Samuel, born August 25, 1691.

3. *Marlo,* of whom further.
4. William, born October 13, 1695.
5. Waitstill, born December 12, 1697.
6. Eunice (Uniss), born September 13, 1700; married, December 27, 1720, Stephen Hart.
7. Obedience, born October 13, 1702.
8. Catherine (Keithrene), born June 3, 1704; married, October 27, 1720, John Mitchell.
9. Tamar, born in 1707; married, July 23, 1728, James Hotchkiss.

Children of second marriage:

10. Lemuel, born February 5, 1710, died in 1741.
11. Merriman, born in November, 1710; married, January 24, 1733, Esther Johnson.
12. Maine, born December 16, 1712; married, June 13, 1733, Joseph Ives.
13. Lent, born November 16, 1714; married, October 29, 1740, Mary Cooly.

(*Op. cit.*, pp. 90-99.)

IV

MARLO MUNSON, daughter of Samuel and Martha Munson, was born February 15, 1694, and died July 1, 1739. She married, November 21, 1712, John Hitchcock, Jr., son of John and Abigail (Merriman) Hitchcock. (Hitchcock III.) (*Op. cit.*, p. 90.)

MERRIMAN ARMS

Arms—Lozengy sable and argent a chief ermine.
Crest—A boar passant collared and bristled vert.

(Burke: "Encyclopedia of Heraldry.")

Merriman

MERRIMAN as a surname was derived in turn from the nickname meaning "the merry man," one of a festive, joyous disposition.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

ENGLISH PEDIGREE

I

THOMAS MERRIMAN, a weaver, of County Oxford, died in 1559. He had a son, *Gregory,* of whom further.

II

GREGORY MERRIMAN, son of Thomas Merriman, was a weaver of Witney, who died in 1596. He married Maria.

III

GEORGE MERRIMAN, son of Gregory and Maria Merriman, was a cooper of London. He died in 1655.

IV

NATHANIEL MERRIMAN, of whom further, is mentioned in the will of George Merriman, made in 1655, as "my son Nathaniel, now resident in New England."

(Generations I-IV: "Merriman Reunion and Genealogy," pp. 133, 33.)

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL MERRIMAN, probably son of George Merriman, the cooper of London (see preceding generation III, English pedigree), was born about 1613, and died February 13, 1693. He came to Boston in 1632, served in the Pequot War of 1637, lived in New Haven from 1640-70, then became one of the principal founders of Wallingford, Connecticut. He was ensign of the military company in New Haven, lieutenant of that in Wallingford, and was appointed a captain to raise troops for King Philip's War of 1675. He was town clerk of Wallingford for eight years; selectman for five years, and was nine times deputy from Wallingford to the General Court of the Colony of Connecticut. He married Joan, who was born about 1628, and died in Wallingford, December 8, 1670.

Children:

1. Nathaniel, Jr., born about 1647.
2. John, born about 1649, died in 1651.
3. Hannah, born May 16, 1651; married (first) John Ives; (second) Joseph Benham.
4. *Abigail,* of whom further.
5. Mary, born July 12, 1657; married Thomas Curtis.
6. John, born February 29, 1659; married (first) Hannah Lines; (second) Elizabeth Peck; (third) Elizabeth (Brown) Street.
7. Samuel, born September 29, 1662; married Anna Street.
8. Caleb, born in May, 1665; married Mary Preston.

9–10. Twin sons, born in 1667, died young.

11. Elizabeth, born September 14, 1669; married, December 2, 1685, Ebenezer Lewis.

(C. H. S. Davis: "History of Wallingford, Connecticut," pp. 848, 723. Merriam Reunion and Genealogy.)

II

ABIGAIL MERRIMAN, daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Joan Merriman, was born April 18, 1654. She married, in New Haven, Connecticut, January 18, 1670, John Hitchcock. (Hitchcock II.) (*Op. cit.*)

BEECHER ARMS

Arms—Vair argent and gules, on a canton or, a stag's head cabossed sable.
Crest—A demi-lion erased argent, girded round the waist with a ducal coronet or.
(Burke: "General Armory," Visitation of London, 1568.)

Beecher

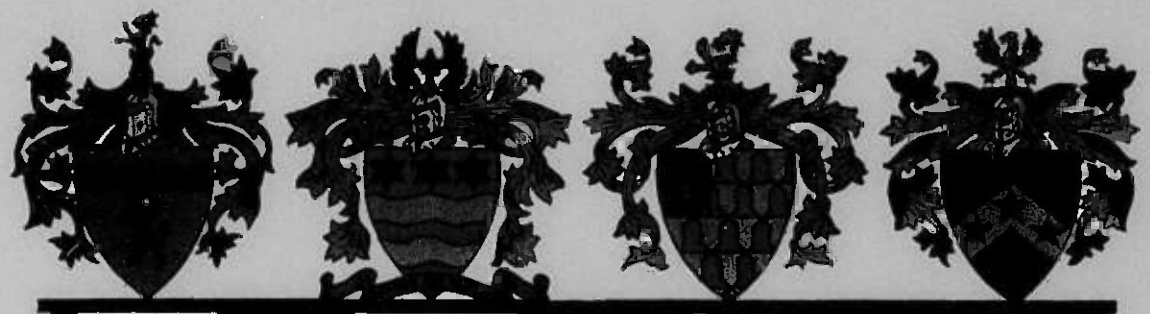
THE English name Beecher seems to have originated from a dweller by a beech tree; there is another theory, however, given by Harrison, that perhaps it arose from an occupation, being a corrupt form of "Bee-Churl," meaning bee-keeper, the old English form of the word being "beo-ceorl." The Beecher family, while not numerous is a very ancient one in England. Henry le Beechur and John Becher were in County Cambridge at the time of the Hundred Rolls, 1273. Of later years the family seemed to center in London. The name William Becher or Beecher, of London, appears in the register of the University of Oxford in 1594. A little over half a century later, Sir William Beecher, of Howbury, was knighted.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. I, p. 27. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JOHN BEECHER, ancestor of the American family of this surname, lived, it is said, in County Kent, England, and died there just before the colonists, headed by Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton, sailed for America. This would indicate that he died in England the latter part of 1636 or early in 1637. After his death the widow Hannah was about to leave the enterprise, but on being promised her husband's share in the town plot, she was persuaded to come with them. Two ships were required for transporting these courageous and adventure-



John Beecher, d. in England about 1637.
His widow, Hannah, was induced to stay with the colonists lead by Rev. John Davenport & Theophilus Eaton & came, with her sons, to America, settling in New Haven, Conn.

Isaac Beecher, b. in England about 1623
d. in New Haven in 1690; freeman of New Haven 1644; m Mary ——

John Parmelie (Parmelee), d. Nov. 8, 1659
A founder of Guilford, Conn. One of the 25 signers of the Plantation Covenant June, 1639.

John Parmelee, b. in Eng. abt. 1615
d. in Guilford, Conn., Jan., 1689
m. Feb. 1659, Hannah Plane

John Hoyt m. Ruth-

Simon Hoyt
b. in Dorchester, Eng.
d. in Stamford, Conn. 1657
Came to Salem in ship "Abigail" in 1628.
m. Susanna Smith who died in 1674

Job Parmelee, b. 1673
d. Mar. 6, 1765; m. Mar., 1699
Betty Edwards of L.I.

Joseph Beecher, b. in New Haven, 1697
d. Oct. 7, 1728; joined
Lydia Roberts

William Roberts
d. Aug. 6, 1689; came to
b. Aug. 27, 1672
Milford, Conn. 1645; m. Joann

Moses Hoyt
b. in Scituate, Mass.
d. in East Chester, N.Y. m. Elizabeth-

Abel Parmelee
b. May 20, 1703, in Conn.
d. 1740 in New Hampshire

Mary Beecher
d. May 22, 1766, in New Haven, Conn.

Moses Hoyt, Jr.
b. in Conn. before 1662; d. in E. Chester, N.Y. m. Elizabeth-

Caleb Hoyt (Haight)
b. in East Chester.
d. in Dutchess Co., N.Y.
m. Elizabeth Allen

Achsah Parmelee
b. Sept. 23, 1737
m. Dec. 6, 1757
Nathaniel Hatch

Elizabeth Haight
b. in Dutchess Co., N.Y.
d. in Nebraska

Capt. Jeremiah Hatch
d. in Nebraska
A Rev. soldier

Mariah Hatch m. Daniel Haight

Wm. Thos. Haight m. Harty Caroline Eddy

Alpha Haight m. Frank Aloysius Rut

some pioneers to this country, one of them named the "Hector," arriving in Boston, June 26, 1637. The neighboring settlements in Massachusetts tried to persuade the new colonists to settle among them, but they preferred to found an independent settlement. Several of the men were sent out under the leadership of Samuel Eaton to explore the coast of New England for a suitable location for settlement, and decided on a place called Quinnipiac, the Indian name for what in 1640 became New Haven. Of the seven young men who were left in the place to prepare for the coming of the others in the spring, was John Beecher, who had come over with his widowed mother, and brothers Isaac and William. (William was his half-brother, the son of his mother's first marriage.) One of these young men died during the winter of 1637, and it is generally believed to have been John Beecher, since he is never again heard of in the records of the colony; it is said that his bones were disinterred when a cellar was dug at the corner of Church and Meadow streets, where the hut was located in which the men spent the winter. Hannah Beecher's allotment of land was near where the State Hospital now stands, and she is named in the assignments of sittings in the church in 1656, when she requested to have a seat nearer the preacher because of difficulty in hearing. She was a physician and midwife, and for services rendered she received a grant of land, which remained in the Beecher family until 1879.

John Beecher was married in England to Hannah, widow of ——— Potter. She was born about 1600, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1658-59. Her will was proved in New Haven, March 2, 1659, bequeathing to her son, Isaac Beecher, and her son (by first husband), William Potter.

Children:

1. *Isaac,* of whom further.
2. John, born in England, died in "Quinnipiac" (New Haven), Connecticut, in 1637-38.

("American Ancestry," Vol. VII, p. 179. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 126. D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," p. 162.)

II

ISAAC BEECHER, son of John and Hannah (——— Potter) Beecher, was born in England, about 1623, and died in New Haven, Connecticut. in 1690; will dated September 26, 1689, was proved November 12, 1690. His name appears on the list of freemen of New Haven, dated July 1, 1644. In 1650 he was elected fence-viewer, and filled that office a number of years. From 1639 to 1644 he was a member of the New Haven trainband. On December 4, 1655, John and Samuel Potter conveyed to Isaac Beecher the house and home lot that was their father's, excepting a small piece in "Solitary Cove," the court having granted John Potter the privilege of selling the place. This property was located next to Beecher's land, and in 1656 Isaac Beecher sold it. He and his sons, John and Eleaser, were proprietors in 1685. We know only the Christen-name of his wife, which was recorded in his will as Mary.

Children, born in New Haven, Connecticut:

1. John, born in 1645, died in New Haven, December 5, 1712; married Elizabeth Roberts.
2. *Joseph,* of whom further.
3. Isaac, born August 18, 1650, died in 1708; he married Joanna Roberts, daughter of William and Joanna Roberts.
4. Samuel, born October 17, 1652; married, July 2, 1691, Sarah (Hurd) Sherwood, widow of John Sherwood.
5. Eleazer, born April 8, 1655, died March 2, 1726; married, November 5, 1677, Phebe Prindle.

("American Ancestry," Vol. V, p. 106. J. C. Frost: "Ancestors of Henry Ward Beecher," p. 7. D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. I, p. 162. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. I, p. 157.)

III

JOSEPH BEECHER, son of Isaac and Mary Beecher, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1647, and died there October 7, 1728 (New Haven vital record). He was a blacksmith of great physical strength. He joined the New

Haven church in 1711. His wife was Lydia Roberts, born August 27, 1672, daughter of William and Joanna Roberts, of Milford, Connecticut. (Roberts II.)

Children:

1. Alice, born January 28, 1695, died in 1752.
2. Joseph, born in 1698, died December 10, 1763; married (first), May 15, 1729, Sarah Ford, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Bradley) Ford; (second) Mary Turner, daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth (Buckingham) Turner.
3. Lydia, born in 1700, died February 23, 1726.
4. Hezekiah, born June 14, 1703, died September 21, 1751; married, March 23, 1737, Hannah Punchard, daughter of William and Hannah (Brown) Punchard.
5. Nathaniel, born in 1706, died February 9, 1786; married Sarah Sperry, daughter of Ebenezer Sperry. From this son descended the famous preacher and lecturer, Henry Ward Beecher.
6. *Mary*, of whom further.
7. Anna; married, April 15, 1734, Philip Rexford.

("American Anecestry," Vol. VII, p. 179. J. C. Frost: "Ancestors of Henry Ward Beecher," pp. 7-8. D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. I, p. 164.)

IV

MARY BEECHER, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Roberts) Beecher, died in New Haven, Connecticut, May 22, 1766. She married, December 23, 1731, Abel Parmelee, son of Job and Betty (Edwards) Parmelee. (Parmelee IV.)

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LIII, p. 409. D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. I, p. 164.)

ROBERTS ARMS

Arms—Azure, on a chevron argent, three mullets sable.
Crest—An eagle displayed argent gorged with a chaplet vert.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Roberts

THE surname Roberts is supposed to have originated from the Teutonic personal name Robert, which was introduced into England about the time of the Conquest. The Roberts family of Glassenbury, County Kent, England, extinct baronets, according to a genealogy in the Harleian Manuscripts, are descended from William Rookherst, a Scotchman, who settled in Kent, during the reign of Henry I, and purchased lands at Goudhurst, which he called after his own name. This name he subsequently changed to Roobertes, which finally became Roberts. According to Lower's "Patronymica Britannica," the tradition of descent from a Scotchman, may or may not be true, "but that a North Briton gave the name Rookherst to a place in Kent is a pure figment." His opinion seems to be based on the fact that the termination "herst" or "Hurst" is scarcely, if at all, known in Scotland, while in Kent, where the Roberts family first appears, it is found in abundance; therefore it is more probable that the locality called from early Saxon times Rookherst, is responsible for the early family name De Rookherst, and that at a later time one of its members—the son of a Robert—dropped his local surname and assumed a patronymical one.

In England and Wales, the Roberts family is found scattered over a wide area, including counties Cornwall and Devon in the southwest extremity, counties Lincoln and Essex on the East coast, and also counties Pembroke, Leicester, Worcester, Gloucester, Lincoln and Salop. Families of the name are also found in Ireland, in counties Meath and Cork. In America we find Roberts families equally numerous. They came to America in the early years of the seventeenth century, settling in Massachusetts, and its contiguous territory, Connecticut,

where in the town of Milton we find the first record of William Roberts, the American ancestor of present interest.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Burke: "General Armory." Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of Early New England Settlers.")

I

WILLIAM ROBERTS, came to Milford, Connecticut, in 1645, where he owned three acres of land and had a house lot No. 57. His name appears in a list of the principal planters of Milford, 1646-66, and according to the public records of Connecticut he was a freeman of Milford, in October, 1669. William Roberts' will was dated Milford, July 25, 1689, and the inventory of his estate was made August 31, 1689, amounting to £132. His will and inventory prove that he was a carpenter by trade. In this document is mention of his wife Joanna, daughters Alice and Lydia, his three married daughters, and sons, William and Zachariah. He requests that his son William be given his carpenter tools. He was buried in Milford, the stone marking his grave bearing the following inscription:

Here lieth
the body of
William Roberts
who departed this
Life in the
72nd year of his age
August 6, 1689.

Children:

1. Elizabeth, baptized May 14, 1653, by Rev. Peter Prudden; married John Beecher.
2. Zachariah, baptized May 14, 1653, by Rev. Peter Prudden; married, at Milford, February 8, 1677, Mary Lawrence. He later removed to Bedford, Massachusetts.
3. Joanna, born June 26, 1657; married Isaac Beecher.

4. Phebe, born October 6, 1659, died young.
5. Phebe, born March 13, 1661.
6. William, Jr., born August 24, 1663; removed to Durham, and married Elizabeth Lobdell.
7. Alice, born August 12, 1666.
8. *Lydia,* of whom further.

NOTE—There are sound reasons for believing that the three daughters, Elizabeth, Joanna, and Lydia, married three brothers, sons of Isaac Beecher, from whom descended also Henry Ward Beecher, the famous American preacher and lecturer.

(General Index, Connecticut Vital Records. Private records from Donald L. Jacobus, genealogist, New Haven, Connecticut.)

II

LYDIA ROBERTS, daughter of William and Joanna Roberts, born August 27, 1672; married Joseph Beecher, son of Isaac and Mary Beecher. (Beecher III.)

(D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. I, p. 164.)